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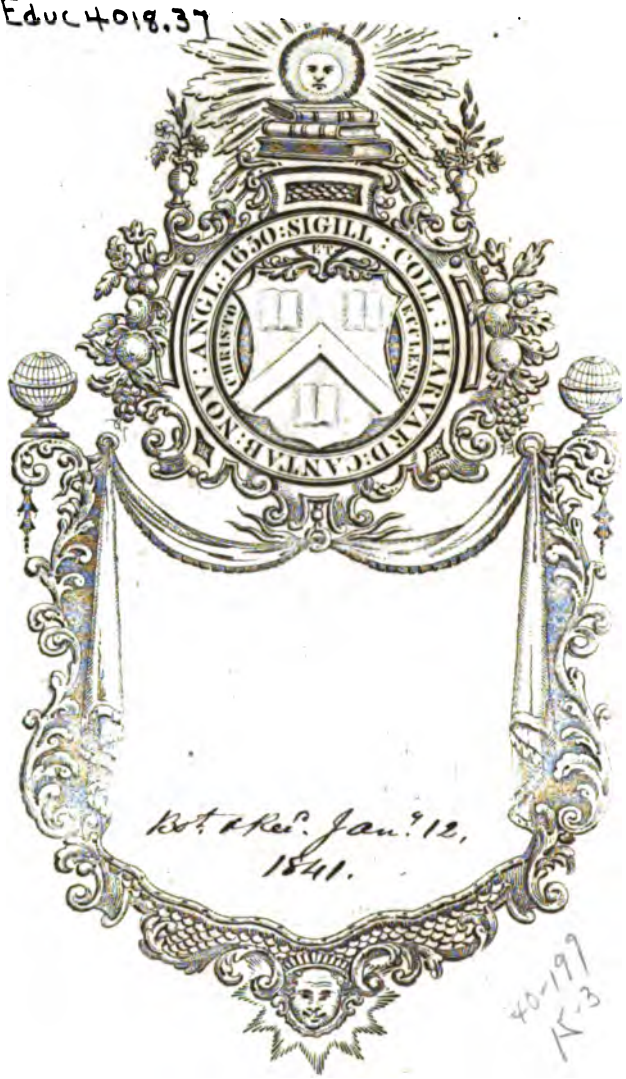

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VIEW OF OXFORD, FROM THE FIELD BEYOND HOLYWELL.

Published April 1st 1837 by J.H. Parker, Oxford & Tilt, Fleet St. London, & J. Le Keux, Harmondsworth

MEMORIALS

OF

OXFORD,

BY

JAMES INGRAM, D. D.

PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE ENGRAVINGS BY JOHN LE KEUX,

FROM DRAWINGS BY F. MACKENZIE.

VOLUME I.

OXFORD: JOHN HENRY PARKER;

H. SLATTER, AND W. GRAHAM:

CHARLES TILT, LONDON.

MDCCCXXXVII.

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PRINTED BY S. COLLINGWOOD, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE MOST NOBLE

ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY,

THIS WORK

IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

AMIDST the variety of works relating to Oxford, the present will be found to be of a distinct character from all preceding publications: being the only embellished work which combines the academical with the civil history of the place; traces to their origin the various establishments, which have existed at different times; monastic, aularian, ecclesiastical, or collegiate; and unites, with illustrations of the most interesting vestiges of antiquity, all that is most necessary to be known respecting statistical, parochial, and municipal matters.

One object has been, to compress within as small a space as possible the voluminous materials of former writers, and by bringing down the history to our own times to give the general reader a clearer insight into the ancient and present state of the university, city, and suburbs: another very important object, it is hoped, has been realized by the completion of this work; namely, that of preserving and transmitting to posterity, by the employment of the unrivalled talents of British artists, accurate delineations of all the most prominent and attractive scenes presented to the view in this our Athens: thus rescuing from oblivion those monuments of public and private munificence, which the hand of Time, and still more the restless spirit of Innovation, is continually sweeping away from our populous towns and cities.

The number and variety of the engravings, whilst they convey to strangers and to future ages a faithful representation of every perishable relic of human ingenuity and labour, will also constitute the most lasting memorials of the artists themselves. In this point of view, the publishers trust that they have redeemed the pledge announced in the Prospectus; which was —'to combine picturesque illustrations of a superior order, suited to the present state of the arts, and the taste of the age, with authentic historical information; and by the union of the two to form such a MEMORIAL OF OXFORD, as shall be worthy of its ancient renown, and acceptable to all those who feel an interest in the history of this celebrated university, or its magnificent buildings.'

With regard to the literary portion of the work, the number of subjects to be illustrated being so great, it was thought difficult for any one person to have access to all the necessary sources of information. It was therefore at first intended, that the account of each college or hall should, as far as possible, be supplied by some member of the society, under the general superintendence of the editor. This object, however, except in a very few instances, was soon found to be practically unattainable: but almost every manuscript of this part of the work has been examined, and occasionally the proof sheets kindly revised and corrected, by those who preside over the respective societies, or such as had the means of verifying the facts and statements: and if any deficiencies or inaccuracies should still be dis-

covered amidst such a variety of materials, it is hoped that some compensation will be found in the general uniformity of style and arrangement, arising from the conversion of the editor into the author.

Where all have been candid, communicative, and courteous, it may be a difficult and invidious task to distinguish the different degrees of obligation: but it is with peculiar pleasure and gratification that the author records the interest taken in the work by the venerable President of Magdalene college; and the valuable assistance afforded to him, in that portion of it which relates to Waynflete's foundations, from so able and discriminating a judge. The liberality with which important registers and other documents were intrusted to him by others, during the progress of the work, has been a source of no less satisfaction than the confidence reposed in him in regard to the application and use of them.

The author cannot dismiss this work without a due acknowledgment for many parochial, municipal, and statistical contributions from Mr. W. Joy, who has long made the history and antiquities of the city his peculiar study and delight; and was so fortunate as recently to discover, among the city records, the Oxford copy of the Saxon proclamation issued in the 42d year of Henry iij, which is printed in the General History of the University and City, p. 6. The protograph, addressed to the county of Huntingdon, has been printed in the new edition of Rymer's Fœdera by the Record Commissioners, preceded by the same in French; and at the end is a memorandum in the

Scoto-Saxon dialect, signifying that a copy of the same proclamation, 'all in the very same words,' was sent to every other county over the kingdom of England, and also into IRELAND: 'And al on þo ilche poruben ir irend in to aurihce ofne fhcire ouer al þare kunerichе on Engleneloanb ⁊ ek in tel Irelonde.' As the meeting of the BARONS in Oxford was the prelude to one of the greatest revolutions in the monarchy of England, this instrument cannot fail to be interesting; however rude the dialect may now appear, whether in French or Saxon. By this instrument, let it be remembered, the Crown was virtually put into commission, its prerogative suspended, and the king soon carried about as a captive in the hands of the great earl of Leicester. By this same system of COMMISSION-LAW more may be done in SEVEN years, to alter the whole frame of our social and political constitution, than could have been effected in any SEVEN HUNDRED years before. The Church, the State, the whole of the pauper population, and the great mass of the middling classes, may, if no check be interposed, be soon left to the mercy of a trained band of stipendiary commissioners. At this very moment, arbitrary and unconstitutional attempts are made to lay all the chartered foundations of Oxford and Cambridge at the foot of an extorted ROYAL commission! And all this is done under the pretence of REGENERATING our ancient institutions, and benefiting the PEOPLE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, March 11, 1837.

List of the Works relating to Oxford, which have been principally followed or quoted in these volumes.

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The History of the City of Oxford, by Mr. Anthony à Wood. Published from his MS., with additions by the Rev. Sir J. Peshall, Bart. London, 1773. 4to.

Athenæ Oxonienses. An exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their education in the University of Oxford. To which are added, The Fasti, or Annals, of the said University. By Anthony à Wood, M.A. The third edition, with additions, by Philip Bliss, Fellow of St. John's College. London, 1813. 5 vols. Royal 4to.

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A History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford; including the Lives of the Founders. By Alexander Chalmers, F.S.A. Oxford, 1810. 2 vols. 8vo.

Walks in Oxford; comprising an Account of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings of the University, &c. &c. By W. M. Wade. Oxford, 1821. 2 vols. 8vo.

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Works relating to particular Colleges.

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The Life of Cardinal Wolsey. By R. Fiddes, D.D. London, 1724. folio.

The Life of Sir Thomas Pope, Founder of Trinity College. By Thomas Warton, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College. Oxford, 1780. 8vo.

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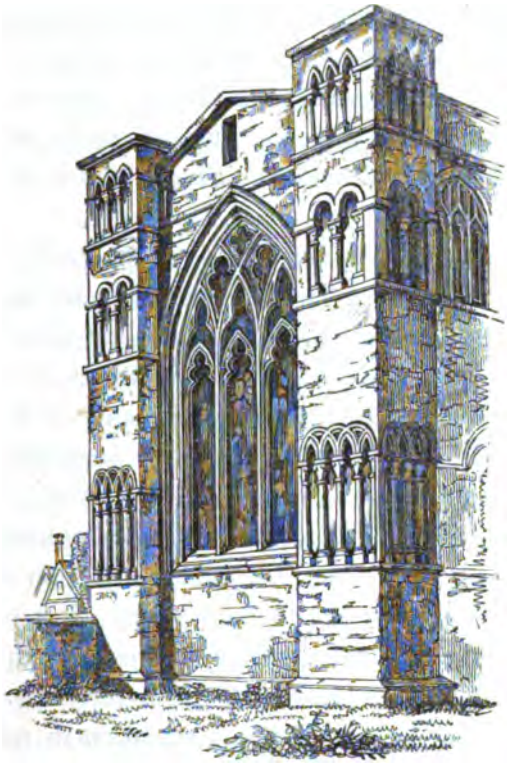
E. Mackenzie del.

J. Le Keux sculp.

St. Cuthbert from the S.E.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.



EAST END OF THE CATHEDRAL.

CHRIST CHURCH.

IN presenting to the public these Memorials of Oxford, instead of following the chronological order of precedence usually adopted, we commence our labours with Christ Church.

This princely establishment is unquestionably worthy of our first attention on several distinct accounts. Its

architecture exhibits specimens of almost every age, from the Saxon times to our own; and every style, from the massive but rude rubble masonry of the Saxons to the fine Grecian gateway of Canterbury quadrangle, erected in 1778. In its structure, at once a cathedral and a college, it unites in itself the offices and duties peculiar to each. While as a seat of literary instruction it has earned itself that name throughout the civilized world, which an abundant harvest, during many centuries, of men eminent in every department of church and state could not fail to produce.

It commands our attention equally, whether we consider its origin or completion, whether we regard it in its ecclesiastical or academical character, whether we view it as the work of priors, of cardinals, or of kings—for many cardinals before Wolsey, and many sovereigns both before and after Henry VIII, have contributed to the splendour and importance of this institution; which has continued with very little interruption celebrated throughout Europe, as a place dedicated to religion and learning, more than eleven hundred years. But our academical history has been generally studied too superficially. It has fared with that as with our architecture. Magnifying the importance of the reformation in religion, we have treated with neglect, and sometimes with contempt, every thing which preceded it; demolishing and sweeping away all the vestiges of remoter times as the rubbish of antiquity; and had not the indefatigable industry of one man rescued the scattered fragments of information from puritanical destruction, we should have been ignorant of Oxford even in Oxford itself. Happily a better spirit now prevails. The age of Vandalism is past.

Encouraged by so cheering a prospect, we shall commence with a somewhat critical examination of the cathedral of Christ Church. For, though many writers and artists have employed their talents upon this ancient structure, neither its history appears to have been accurately detailed, nor has justice been done to its architecture. There are those who assure us, that less respect is felt by some for this cathedral, because it was consecrated by Protestants, and erected into an episcopal see by a Protestant monarch. Mr. Britton, to whose persevering labours, combined with those of the first artists in the kingdom, the admirers of our ancient architecture are much indebted, informs us, that "it is very common for visitors, and even those of rather refined and critical minds, to leave Oxford without examining the building now under notice[a]." The same writer also candidly acknowledges, that the prints of the volume, which contains Christ Church cathedral, are "inferior in picturesque effect and style of finishing" to those of his former cathedrals. Yet the elevations and sections by Cattermole, in that work, are very valuable. Browne Willis quaintly observes, "'Tis truly no elegant structure[b]." But, though it may be less complete and picturesque than some other specimens of cathedral magnificence, when viewed as a whole, particularly from the point where it is most frequently seen; yet, if we minutely examine its component parts, there are few which exhibit more diversified and interesting gradations of architectural science, or embrace a more extended period of existence.

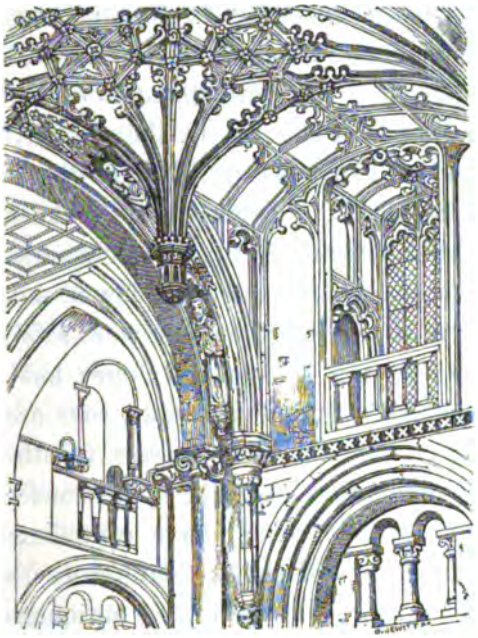
Let us therefore pause before we pass a rigid sentence

[a] Oxford Cathedral, p. 20. [b] Survey of Cathedrals, 1730, p. 407.

on this venerable edifice. Among other considerations, let us not fail to recollect, that it was never completely finished; as may be seen by the incomplete battlements and pinnacles on the north side; that the nave and cloisters were reduced by the devastations of Wolsey to less than one half of their original dimensions; that a miserable remnant of the north cloister has been converted into a muniment-room, and an additional story raised above the other cloisters, which partly blocks up the windows of the ancient refectory; that the refectory itself has been nearly obliterated by the substitution of nine sets of rooms, in 1775, with modern sashes; that the whole of the west cloister was demolished to make room for the staircase leading to the present hall; finally, that several parts of the church itself and its precincts have been consigned to similar purposes of domestic accommodation. But let us conosle ourselves with the reflection, that there is now a conservative spirit abroad; and let us hope, that no modern innovators may arise, with more narrow and contracted views, thus to alter and destroy, for the precarious chance of future improvement. It is probable that the fall of the Cardinal prevented the total destruction of the nave of the cathedral; though Wood informs us, that the remaining part was intended to serve "for private prayers and certain theological exercises." St. Mary's chapel, on the north side, has been made applicable to similar purposes; hence called the Latin Chapel, and sometimes the Divinity Chapel, erected in the fourteenth century.

The cathedral, thus mutilated, continued in the same condition, as our author assures us, in which the Cardinal left it, till about the year 1630; but some persons are inclined to believe, that considerable repairs and restora-

tions were found necessary in the time of bishop King, when the newly created see was removed from Oseney to Oxford, in 1545; and there is even a tradition, not entirely to be overlooked, that certain portions of the materials of that magnificent abbey were used in the construction of the new roofs; though Wolsey, as it appears from the journal of expenses[c], had certainly prepared most of the work at the time of his degradation.



SPECIMEN OF THE ROOF.

[c] "Payments made for the making, framing, and kerving of the new vault of the roof of the quere within the foresaid college.

"Payments there for the making, carving, framing, and garnishing the vault of the roof of the new church of the said college."

It would seem that Wolsey's plan was to preserve the choir and transepts, modernizing them in the style of the chapels of Magdalen

However this may be, about the year 1630, according to Wood, the dean and canons, "being minded to *adorn* it, did first *take down all the old stalls in the choir*, and in their places put up those that now are[d]," &c. Lamentable indeed is it to reflect that, in doing this, and in laying down the new pavement of the choir and side aisles, they were obliged to remove all the old grave-stones and marble monuments; "having most of them," continues our Oxford antiquary, "Saxon inscriptions on them; which being looked upon by the dean and canons as old superfluous stuff, and unhandsome to be mixed with their new pavement, they did cause them to be thrown out of the church, as also those out of the cloister, when that was new paved, being accounted then by some persons a piece of impiety[e]." Browne Willis endeavours, apparently, to reconcile us to this act of sacrilege, by intimating that these monuments were few in number, about eighteen or nineteen, and that they were safely deposited in the aisles on each side of the choir; but he admits, that, with the exception of two only, they are all "robbed of their brasses[f]." These brasses, together with the inscriptions and crosses on the more ancient slabs of marble and freestone, would have contributed more to illustrate the history of the ancient priory than all the publications of our most celebrated antiquaries. These deficiencies compelled Browne Willis, very reluctantly, to

or New College; and that he had in a great degree completed the choir, and commenced the transepts, as may still be seen by the end windows on each side of the north transept, and the unfinished state of several other parts, when the progress of the work was interrupted by his disgrace, A. D. 1529.

[d] Wood ap. Gutch, p. 462. [e] Ibid. [f] Survey, &c. 1730, p. 409.

conclude his account of the cathedral in such words as these: "All I need say is, that it is kept in excellent repair, has a very good organ, put up in my time, and the choir service is performed in all respects befitting a cathedral, and in few or none excelled; and that care is daily taken to *adorn* the fabric," &c.

Unfortunately, this modern mode of *adorning* our ancient edifices has done more, under injudicious management, to disfigure and obliterate the memorials and monuments of past ages, than the slow ravages of time, or the barbarous devastations of popular fury. Thus, in order that the windows might be "beautified with painted glass," however "admirably well performed by the exquisite hand of Abraham Van Ling, a Dutchman, an. 1634," they took down the old windows, which were set up anciently by the canons of St. Frideswide's Priory, containing several parts of that saint's life, besides the arms of many noblemen who had been benefactors to that monastery [g]. At the same time, and for the same purpose, the tracery and trefoil work, "the fine architecture or crustation of those windows," was cut and sawn away, to make room for these newly painted windows, containing scriptural stories. Some of these were put up at the sole charge of the dean and chapter; others by Dr. Basil Wood, chancellor of the diocese; archdeacon Cotton, son of the then bishop of Exeter, who died in 1647; Robert Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*; Dr. Charles Sunbanke, or Sunnibank, prebendary of Windsor, &c. But all the windows in the south aisle of the choir are said to have been contributed by two of the descendants of bishop King, who were then prebendaries; one of which,

[g] Vid. Wood, ap. Gutch, p. 462.

over the tomb of the bishop, containing his portrait in his episcopal robes, with his mitre on his head, a pastoral staff in his hand, and the ruins of Oseney Abbey in the back-ground, deserves particular notice. This, with some others, was taken down and preserved during the usurpation, by one of the family, about the year 1648, and put up again at the Restoration in 1660. From that time to the present, the windows being left chiefly without tracery or ornament, or consisting only of plain glass, have been filled with different specimens of stained glass. The great east window is enriched by a design of sir James Thornhill, at the expense of Dr. Birch, a former chaplain of the cathedral, when he became prebendary of Westminster, 1699. The window by Oliver, the celebrated painter, was executed and given by him in his 84th year, in 1700. Others have been since added at different periods from contributions of alderman Fletcher, &c. Fragments have been brought together to form entire windows; and one has been very recently executed by a living artist who deserves encouragement—Russell, of St. Clement's.

Having made these preliminary remarks on the cathedral, it will be expected, in due course, that we should examine more in detail some of its striking features and peculiarities. But, in order to do this with accuracy, it will be necessary to trace the history of the priory, on which it is founded, from its first establishment in the eighth century to its suppression in the sixteenth.

FIRST PERIOD. Divested of its legendary interpolations and additions, the tale of St. Frideswide may be briefly told, and there is nothing incredible in it. But, having passed through the hands of William of Malmsbury, John of Tinemouth, and prior Philip, (the latter of

whom, in particular, to advance the interests of the establishment to which he belonged, wrote an express treatise on the life and MIRACLES of the saint,) the whole has assumed the air of romance; and we are amused with the amours of kings and princes, where no such personages existed [h], in order to exemplify the power of the saints. The least objectionable account is derived from the extract preserved in Leland's Collectanea; of which the substance here follows.

About the year 727, a certain governor, provost, or viceroy, "subregulus," of the name of Didan, ruled over a large population in the city of Oxford, with dignity and honour. The name of his wife was Saffrida; and they had a daughter, whose name was Frideswide. Having received a religious education under Elgiva, a most pious devotee, the youthful Frideswide not only embraced a monastic life herself, but induced twelve other virgins of respectable families to follow her example. It happened about this time that Saffrida died; and her husband, seeking consolation from a work of piety, employed himself in the construction of a conventual church, within the precincts of the city; and, having dedicated it in honour of St. Mary and All Saints, he committed it to the superintendence of his daughter, at her own request. In process of time, by the munificence of the king (of MERCIA) certain INNS are constructed in the vicinity of the church, adapted as much as possible to the character of a religious establishment.

Such is the simple outline of St. Frideswide's history; and such was the origin of the monastic foundation,

[h] The Mercian kings, however, might even then have had a residence here.

which, in succeeding times, was naturally called after her name.

In this account there are several important facts incidentally recorded, which deserve consideration. This is the earliest notice of Oxford as a place of religious education; and thus the University may be traced to the Priory of St. Frideswide. King Alfred, having wrested the city from the Danes, merely restored those schools, in which the elements of grammar, or written language, had long been taught in conjunction with the rudiments of religion; and he made Oxford a royal residence, because the Mercian kings resided here before [i]. The mention of INNS, "diversoria religioni aptissima," is curious; and tends to illustrate the history of the University; for these receptacles of students and noviciates were indiscriminately called, in succeeding times, inns, schools, courts, halls, and hostells; before the existence of colleges, with corporate rights, statutes, and endowments.

It is remarkable that the unknown author of this document, which seems to be the original source of the several legends of St. Frideswide, mentions the munificence of the "king," without any name or designation; whence has arisen the whole story about KING DIDANUS, and his *royal* daughter, with her no less *royal* lover. But the king was no other than the king of MERCIA, Ethelbald; who reigned over that province one and forty years, and after a short interval was succeeded by the great Offa, the contemporary of Charlemagne. The remaining portion of this early life of St. Frideswide from "Rex Algarus, &c." is probably, for the most part, an interpolation of the original document; but, with the ex-

[i] It may be noted, that in his laws he calls his palace the "King's Hall." Vid. LL. A. S. by Wilkins, 1721.

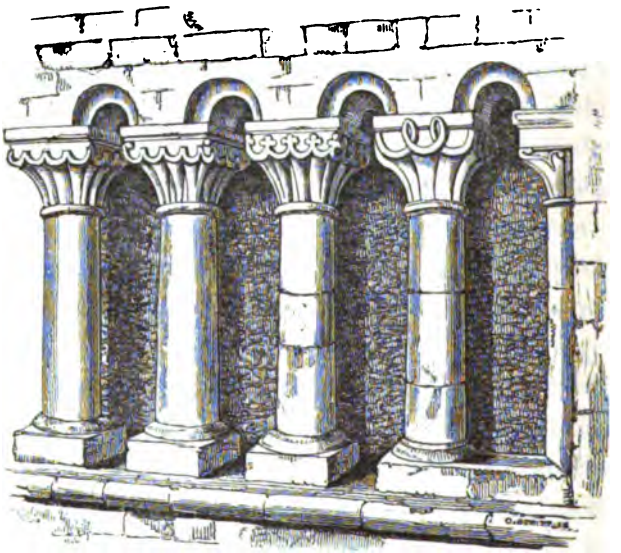
ception of this episode, there is nothing which violates in substance the truth of history. It concludes with the plain statement, that St. Frideswide died on the 14th before the calends of November, (Oct. 19,) A. D. 740, and that she was buried in the "Church of St. Mary of Oxford[k], on the banks of the Thames."

SECOND PERIOD. From the important document above mentioned, and other sources, it appears, that the Saxon king Ethelred amplified and enlarged the original dimensions of the church, in consequence of a vow which he had made after the slaughter of the Danes, who had fled thither for refuge from the memorable massacre on St. Brice's day. This happened in the year 1002; and not only this church, but that of St. Aldate, a moiety of which belonged to the priory, is said to have been restored in the year 1004. Some of the stone seats, or arched stalls, in the chancel of the latter, have been recently discovered, on the removal of the modern panel-work, which had long concealed them, though they are noticed by Wood in his account of that parish.

Whether any portion of the present cathedral or its precincts existed before the time of Ethelred, cannot now be ascertained; but that a *tower* formed a part of the plan of the edifice, as restored and enlarged by that Saxon monarch, we may conclude from a passage of William of Malmsbury; who wrote a little more than a

[k] The present St. Mary's Church, the *second* of that name, used by the members of the University, and lately repaired at their expense, was dedicated in honour of St. Mary of LITTLEMORE; where still are to be seen the remains of the minchery, or mynecena-pice, the Saxon term for a nunnery; rebuilt c. 1250. The *third* Mary was St. Mary of WINCHESTER, in honour of whom Wykeham built his two foundations.

century afterwards. He says expressly, that the Danes, being repulsed in an attempt to revenge the death of two of their chiefs, *fled into the tower* of St. Frideswide's church for refuge; and whatever injury was then done he states to have been instantly repaired[1]. The height of this tower of king Ethelred is clearly ascertained by the difference observable in the masonry and general character of the additional story, which was raised by the Norman builders to carry the spire. The Saxon windows, most of which are blocked up with masonry, were of much smaller dimensions, and without columns.



ARCADE IN THE TOWER.

On this interesting subject more will be said hereafter; though we cannot forbear to notice the extraordinary error of ascribing the original construction of this spire to cardinal Wolsey, because perhaps he took down some

[1] De Gestis Pontificum, p. 71. ed. 1601.

part of it in order to repair it. Equally extraordinary, almost, is the persevering error of those, who, against all documentary evidence and ocular demonstration, attribute the first foundation of the church to prior Guimond, about 1111, or 1122; for both dates are given: whereas there is no proof or record to shew, either that Ethelred's work was destroyed, or that prior Guimond built any thing at all here. Yet this was without doubt a work of considerable magnitude; for in the royal charter, which is still extant, the church is said to be renovated by the help of God, through the exertions not only of the king, but of his people. Oxford had been for some time the metropolis of the Mercian district, and a favourite seat of the Saxon monarchs; as it was afterwards of the Danish. The priory of St. Frideswide had been richly endowed, its territories had been enlarged, and all its possessions had been recently recovered. So great was the satisfaction which the king derived from this "restauration" of the establishment, that in the half-modernized orthography of the Langbaine manuscript he calls it, "myn owne mynster in Oxenford."

It was under these favourable circumstances that, within a century afterwards, great struggles were made, alternately, by the secular and regular clergy, to obtain a transfer of this priory to themselves. Probably the nuns were dispersed, or deprived of their possessions, during the Danish invasions, which ended in the complete establishment of the Danish dynasty here after the death of Edmund Ironside, in 1016; though we find a Rochester Chronicle, preserved by Leland in his Collectanea, ascribing to the year 1049 the first institution of the canons of St. Frideswide; and a grant from the pope to the monks of Abingdon has been mentioned by some

writers, in proof or justification of this proceeding; because no title to ecclesiastical property was considered valid or secure in those days without a grant or confirmation from the holy see. Some have attributed this institution of canons to earl Harold, who about this time became powerful as a son of earl Godwin; and was afterwards created earl of Oxford.

In 1060 these secular canons were dispossessed in their turn, because they violated the monastic rule of celibacy; and regular canons were substituted under the authority of pope Nicholas II.

Whether the inmates of the priory were of the secular or regular order in the year 1086, when the Norman survey was compiled, is not of material importance. They are called, indiscriminately, the "Canons of St. Frideswide" and the "Canons of Oxenford;" but their land being described in conjunction with that of "other clerks," would lead us to conclude that the secular clergy had returned to their domains. There is room to suspect, from the brief account of their lands, and from the fact, that of fifteen mural mansions which they possessed in the city, eight were laid waste, that they had suffered considerably from the devastations of the Conqueror; who experienced much resistance from the inhabitants of Oxford. This will account for the statement of William of Malmsbury, who informs us, that in his time the Priory was occupied by a very small residue of clerks, who lived without rule, and according to their own will; the meaning of which is, that they were secular canons, and probably had wives; a practice about this time very strongly condemned by the Romanists. This was their great offence; and therefore they were to prepare for a change.

THIRD PERIOD. By the contrivance of the powerful bishop of Sarum the place was given to a Norman monk of austere character, of the name of Guimond, or Wymund; who was then chaplain to Henry I. His contemporary of Malmsbury praises his excellent piety and learning, probably from a kind of monastic partiality; but he is totally silent with respect to his architectural talents. It is remarkable also, that neither in the charters of Henry I. and of the empress Matilda, nor in the subsequent confirmation of those charters by pope Adrian, is there the least allusion to any "renovation of the church," as in the case of Ethelred's charter. It is probable, therefore, that no great architectural work was commenced till long after the time usually stated; Prior Guimond being otherwise and actively employed, in settling his new establishment of Norman canons, and in recovering possession of the lands and revenues granted by the original charters; many of which appear from the Domesday survey to have been alienated from the priory after the time of king Ethelred; and were gradually restored by Henry I, Stephen, Henry II, and Matilda; as appears from their charters. Malmsbury, who lived and continued writing to the year 1143, speaks prophetically of these canons, describing them as they would be, rather than as they were, "regulariter *victuros*." The inference, therefore, to be derived from these observations is, that it was chiefly during the time of the *second* prior, Robert de Cricklade (Crickladensis), or Canutus, that the Norman additions were made to the original Saxon work[m].

[m] "Had it been either re-edified or greatly altered by this royal chaplain, the fact would certainly have been recorded among the 'great and good deeds' of Guymond, who has had as many panegyrists as biographers. Those however who can determine in what par-

What these additions were, will appear hereafter. The monument which is described as that of Guimond, the first prior, must evidently be referred to a much later period.

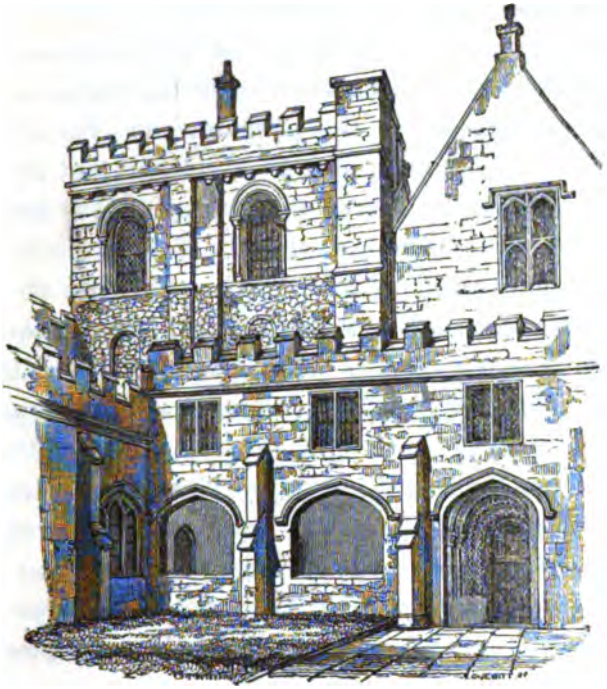
Canutus continued prior thirty years, or more; from about 1150 to 1180. Wood says, that he succeeded Guimond in 1141; that he was the first writer of his order in England, moderator of the Schools, chancellor of the University in 1159, &c. There was a copy of one of his works in the library of Balliol College in the time of Leland. But the most important fact is, that the papal confirmation of the charters and privileges of the Priory is addressed to this same prior Robert, or Canutus. The pope at that time was the celebrated Adrian IV, a native of Abbot's Langley in Hertfordshire, the only Englishman ever advanced to the papal chair; which he occupied no longer than five years, from 1154 to 1159; so that this *third* period is decisively and distinctly marked, which completed the Norman establishment of the priory; though the new building was perhaps only then in progress. We now see how the prior and canons of Oxford, the most learned and scientific persons of their time, possessed of ample means, secured to them by the strongest of all titles, by regal, imperial, and papal grants, were enabled, amidst all the interruptions of foreign and domestic warfare, to give to the already amplified structure

ticular year, month, and day of the moon each particular mode of architecture began and terminated, may denominate this edifice Norman; but those who well understand what the historians of that period have written, and can compare their accounts with the general state and condition of men and things, at the same time recollecting the interested zeal of the invaders to extirpate or deface every memorandum of Saxon or English ingenuity, will not hesitate to pronounce it of an earlier origin." (*Storer's Oxford Cathedral*, p. 5.)

[illegible] DOOR OF [illegible] CATHEDRAL.

THE [illegible] SEATS REMOVED.

of Ethelred that additional enlargement of plan, which in all cases distinguishes the Norman edifices from the Saxon [n].



PART OF THE SOUTH TRANSEPT AND CLOISTER, WITH THE ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

[n] These additions may be clearly traced on the exterior of the south transept, where the small Saxon windows of the original building still remain distinctly marked in the rubble-work, beneath the larger Norman windows, as we have endeavoured to shew in the woodcut above. The addition of the Norman work to the Saxon tower may also be distinctly traced, and is well shewn in our general view of the cathedral from the north-west. The lower part of the tower is of rubble-work, and the small Saxon windows are there visible; but the upper story and the spire are of hewn stone, and the windows pointed. The height to which the Norman roof was carried may also be seen, reaching nearly to the top of the Saxon tower.

Let us examine more in detail this interesting subject. By an ingenious reconstruction of the principal columns, which were massive enough to admit of cutting and training into any form, lofty arches, though of circular sweep, yet with a variety of dressings and mouldings, have been carried with elastic boldness over the unpretending colonnade beneath; where the plain, low, and flat soffits of the Saxon arches are still to be seen; and that *moiety* of each capital, which fronts the side aisles, has been suffered to remain, to support the ribs of the groining. The solidity and breadth of the walls suggested the facility of adding another stage to the clere-story; and, consequently, of giving a due share of additional loftiness to the old tower. But here a difficulty occurred. Certain cracks, or fissures, were observed near the top of king Ethelred's tower; but the bold genius of the Norman architect soon saw the remedy. A sort of pyramidal coping of stone had been long used, both here and in Normandy, as a roof or covering to a lofty turret: hence the origin of spires. It occurred to our Oxford architect, that a similar termination to this central tower would be not only ornamental, but serve, by its equal weight and pressure, to hold the side walls of the tower together, and thus effectually to prevent them from spreading. The angular turrets have also their use, by their union with the tower and spire. It is worthy of remark, that a similar expedient was adopted about the same time at Cassington; where a Norman tower, having exhibited symptoms of declining from the perpendicular, a spire was erected to bind the walls together, which remains to this day.

The mention of an old and new "stepull," in Wolsey's Journal of Expenses, appears to have led Wood and

others into an error. This word formerly signified a "tower;" and when a spire was erected upon it, it was called a spire-steeple. The charges therefore in this Journal of Expenses[o] might be for taking down the old steeple, or *tower*, of St. Michael's at Southgate, and for the removal of the earth and rubble from the foundation of the new tower of the church, which the Cardinal had begun to build on the north side of the great quadrangle, and which was at the time of his degradation raised about nine feet from the ground. This is the more probable, from the "fayre gate" and the "new stepull" being coupled together. But if by the word "stepull" we are to understand the "spire," how are we to account for the carriage of 156 loads of "*earth* and *rubble?*" The subject is involved in difficulties.

This spire certainly accords in character with some of the earliest specimens in Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, measuring in height about two diameters of its base; and it is remarkable, that the small turrets at the angles of the north transept are made to terminate in pyramidal octagons, similar to those which surmount the angles of the tower. These are the simple prototypes of those exuberant pinnacles, niches, and tabernacles, enriched with crockets and finials, which so profusely embellish the spires and turrets of a later date. A singular specimen of this improved kind of turret is seen on the

[o] "Paid to Thomas Hewister for carriage of earth and rubble from the fayre gate and the new stepull, to fill the ditches on the back side of the college, CLVI loads, at a peny the load, by computation XIIIIs.

"Item to James Fleming, &c. for making scaffolds for the taking down of the old stepull, IIIIs. 4d." *Collectanea Curiosa*, p. 205.

north side of the cathedral; beneath which is an elegant niche, containing a statue of St. Frideswide.

Having examined the pretensions of Prior Guimond as the principal architect of this edifice, let us apply the same process of investigation to the claims of the ingenious Prior Philip.

It seems to be clearly ascertained, that the relics of St. Frideswide were translated "from an obscure to a more noted place in the church" in the year 1180 [p]. By this time, therefore, we may conclude that the main fabric of the church was finished. This was the very year in which Philip was constituted prior; and, consequently, very little remained for him to do, except to pen an ac-

[p] See Wood's Annals, I. 166, and the references in the notes.

count of the imposing solemnity, at which, he informs us, the king, archbishop, bishops, and nobles, were present; and divers MIRACLES were "then and after wrought both on clerical and laical people [q]."

FOURTH PERIOD. The fame of the "patroness of Oxford" having soon extended far and near, rich offerings were made at her ALTAR, and many endowments were added to those which had been already secured to them by charter; so that in the course of the two succeeding centuries we find, not only a beautiful chapter-house formed out of the ruins of the old church, (the "obscure" place in which the altar of St. Frideswide was originally consecrated,) of which the Saxon portal remains still at the western extremity; having survived the flames [r] which, in the exaggerated language of our historians, so repeatedly consumed the whole city; but certain aisles and chapels also were constructed on the north side of the choir of the present cathedral; one of which has been observed to resemble the chapter-house so much in the details of its architecture, that there can be no doubt of the period when it was added; though the purpose for which it was built has not been ascertained. It is probable, however, that it was intended to receive the new shrine of St. Frideswide; which, having been some time prepared, was, in the year 1289, solemnly dedicated, as a more splendid receptacle for her relics; and deposited near the spot where the old shrine was; which, being

[q] *Ibid.* From a MS. in the Bodleian, de Miraculis S. Frideswydæ. DIGBY, A. 177. 36.

[r] It is worthy of notice, that the stone, particularly of the zig-zag mouldings, appears to have suffered from the action of fire at a remote period. Of this we are informed by Mr. Hudson the builder; and it was seen by many persons when the thick coat of whitewash was removed in the course of some recent repairs.

smaller, appears, if we may trust to the expressions of Thomas Wikes in his chronicle[s], to have been placed within the new one.

FIFTH PERIOD. From this period, to that of the Reformation, the honours of the place increased. Sermons were preached at St. Frideswide's cross, and the University authorities went in annual processions to her altar. Even a more superb and elegant shrine was afterwards constructed, about the year 1480.

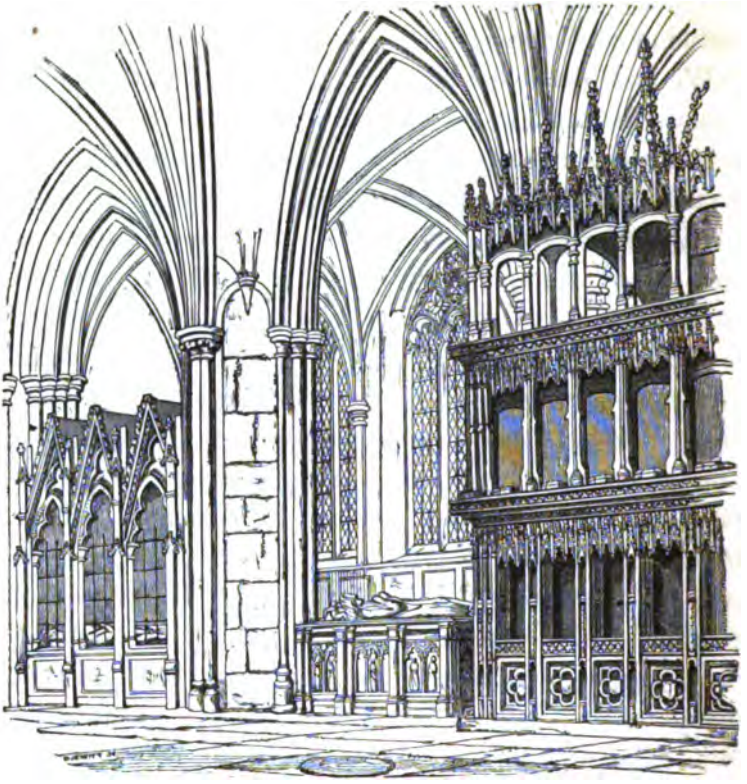
A "charitative subsidy," apparently in furtherance of this among other objects, was voted in a convocation of the clergy, about this time, for the promotion and defence of the interests of the Church. In the same convocation it was decreed, that the anniversaries of St. Osmund, St. FRIDESWIDE, and St. Etheldreda, (St. Audry,) who had been previously canonized, should be devoutly celebrated throughout the province of Canterbury at all future times "cum regimine chori et novem lectionibus[t]." Archbishop Bourchier, and his successor, John Morton, both cardinals, both chancellors of the University, and also chancellors of all England, both educated almost within the precincts of St. Frideswide's monastery, one a student in Nevil's Court, the other principal of Peckwater Inn, might well be expected to become benefactors to the priory, and to the University at large. The latter, who lived to the age of ninety years, dying in 1500, has left abundant memorials of his architectural zeal both at Canterbury and Oxford; particularly in repairing the old Congregation-house and University library, now the Law School, contributing largely to the new nave of St. Mary's church, and forwarding the completion of the Divinity school[u]. To this period, therefore, we may

[s] Ap. Gale, p. 118.
[t] Wilkins, Concil. III. 613.
[u] Dart's Canterbury, p. 165.

reasonably refer the architecture of this third and last shrine of St. Frideswide[x].

We have dwelt the longer on this part of our subject, because the tomb of the original prioress and her parents is not only interesting in itself, but is intimately connected with the general history and progressive advancement of the priory. Thus, when the double aisle was built, about 1289, for the reception of St. Frideswide's altar and shrine, the zeal of the faithful was encouraged to add another large aisle, chantry, or chapel, to the north of it, specially dedicated to the Virgin Mary, lest the fame of the lady patroness should obscure the original foundation of her father's church. After the decease of lady Elizabeth de Montacute, 28 Ed. III, daughter of sir Peter de Montfort, of Beldesert castle, a great benefactress to the priory, in compliance with her bequest a chantry of two secular priests was founded here, to celebrate divine service daily for her soul; and, amongst many others recited fully by Dugdale, for the souls of William de Montacute, her first husband, sir Thomas de Furnival, her second husband, and for the souls of all her children, parents, and friends. "For this lady," says the excellent antiquary above mentioned, "there is yet standing a beautiful monument of marble, with her portraiture thereon cut to the life, on the north side of the

[x] Whether the brass plates, which once adorned the square altar tomb beneath, were intended by a common anachronism to represent the father and mother of St. Frideswide, which is the traditional tale of the vergers, must now be mere matter of opinion. The head-dress of the female figure is of the mitred form, such as we commonly see in the brasses of the latter part of the 15th century. A beautiful canopy of vaulted stone-work separates this lower division of the shrine from the upper; to which there is an ascent by steps, which are much worn; and it was here that the offerings of great personages and strangers were made upon the altar of the patroness, which was



1. SHRINE OF ST. FRIDESWIDE; 2. TOMB OF LADY MONTACUTE; 3. MONUMENT IMPROPERLY CALLED PRIOR GUIMOND'S.

fixed against the eastern pillar. At the west end of the lower division is a perforation in the stone-work, of an ogee form, which answered the double purpose of receiving the ordinary contributions of visitors, and of affording just such a tantalizing view of the interior, as would stimulate any stranger of common curiosity, to request permission to ascend to the sacred platform above.

It affords a strong presumption of the late period of the construction of this work, that the upper compartment is carved in wood; and that the arches, both above and below, are so flattened, as to exhibit the elliptical form so often seen in continental Gothic, and which is also observable in Dart's view of archbishop Bourchier's tomb at Canterbury, though Gough has not so represented it in his Sepulchral Monuments.

quire," &c. Fortunately, this beautiful monument still remains; and whatever injury it has sustained, was probably done before the time of Dugdale; and any attempt to restore the colouring, which is sufficiently warm, would be as injudicious as to give brightness and polish to a Roman coin.

The description of the remaining monuments, including the great work by Chantry, though not so satisfactory as might be wished, may be seen in most of the published accounts of the cathedral. They are of various degrees of merit. The heraldry of this church, in particular, is truly interesting and curious; from the blazonry of Montacute, Monthermer, Montfort, and Courtney, to the pencase and inkhorn of Zouch in the north aisle of the transept. The painted glass is also rich in armorial designs, portraits, and posies; and the triple transposition of the cardinal's bend or legend, "Dominus michi adjutor," intermingled with the portraits of himself and his great co-founder, in the east window[y] of the choir, is truly masonic and gratifying, though arranged so late as the year 1696. In the west window, which is composed chiefly of fragments, are some curious representations of St. Frideswide, her father and mother, St. Catharine, St. Lucy, &c. But our limits preclude us from an attempt to describe every thing in detail; which would require many separate volumes, on the respective subjects of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and Heraldry. The inscriptions alone, at the same time that they furnish a regular obituary of the college, are so ample and numerous, that they constitute no inconsiderable portion of British biography. They have been carefully collected and pre-

[y] The most striking part of the design of this window attributed to sir James Thornhill is borrowed from one of the Cartoons of Raphael, called "il Presepe," or the Manger, preserved in the Guise Collection.

served by the late Mr. Gutch, from the works of Wood and Willis, with additions by himself to the year 1788. These occupy more than forty pages of his History and Appendix; to which we now subjoin such as cannot fail to interest all who have any reverence for learning, piety, and virtue.

On the pedestal of a superb statue of marble in the north transept from the hand of Chantry:

CYRILLO . JACKSON
IN . MEMORIAM . DECANATVS
ANN. XXVI . PRÆCLARE . GESTI
AMICI . ÆQVALES . DISCIPVLI
PRO . OFFICIO . AC . PIETATE
FECERVNT
A. C. MDCCCXX

Dean 1783, resigned 1809, died 1819.

On a marble tablet affixed to a pillar in the north transept:

Juxta sepultus est
GULIELMUS CORNE, S. T. B.
Alumnus Westmonasteriensis
et per duodecim annos
alter censorum
vir integerrimæ in Christo fidei
more in vita et moribus innocentiæ
et in munere gravissimo obeundo
constantiæ fere singularis
disciplinæ et institutionum nostrarum
tam impense amans
ut ædis hujusce famam et existimationem
non modo dum in vivis esset
cæteris suis curis omnibus studiisque anteponeret
sed et moriens etiam
futuræ ejus amplitudini
in testamento suo consuleret
ne igitur desideratissimi viri memoria intra parietes nostros
non perpetuo conservetur
marmor hocce posuerunt
Decanus et Canonici.
ob. die Maii IV^to. A. D. MDCCCXVIII. ÆT. XLIII^o.

On a marble tablet affixed to a pillar in the north transept:

H. S. E.
PETRUS ELMSLEY, S. T. P.
Aulæ Sancti Albani Principalis
et Camdeni professor in historia
Natus v. Feb. MDCCLXXIV. Mortem obiit VIII. Martii MDCCCXXV.
Vixit probus piusque
moribus simplex
literis deditus
multiplici eruditione insignitus
et huic Academiæ quam
ipse singulariter in deliciis habuit
apprime carus
quale acumen Græcæ linguæ admoverit
testantur opera mortuo diu superfutura.
Memor amicitiæ
usque a pueris inter Westmonasterienses susceptæ
in hac æde stabilitæ
et per maturioris vitæ cursum perpetuo excultæ
marmor hoc extruendum curavit
C. W. W. W. [z]

[z] i. e. Charles Watkyn Williams Wynne.

At the west end, immediately under the great west window:

Memoriæ
CAROLI . LLOYD
Oxoniensis . Episcopi
Qui . Quum
In . Auditorio . Domestico . Aedis . Christi
Elementa . Matheseos
Ceteras . que . Eruditæ . Antiquitatis
Disciplinas . scienter . tradidisset
Tandem
In . S. S. Theologiæ . Cathedram . adlectus
Eo . Munere . in . Exemplum . perfunctus . est
Et . cum . singulari . omnium . ordinum . amore
vixit . ann. XLIV. mens. VIII. di. V.

Vir
Ingenio . Acri . Fervido . Generoso
Innocentia . Vitæ . Fide . Pietate . Domi . Foris . que . carus
in . Sermone . Familiari . Jucundus . Hilaris . Facetus
Literarum . ac . Praecipue . Sacrarum . Peritia . Insignis
In . Verbo . Divino . Publice . Exponendo
Momenta . Argumentorum . caute . pensitata
Dilucida . Oratione . Inlustravit
Decessit . Londini . d. XXXI. Maii . an. MDCCCXXIX.
Et . in . Coemeterio . Hospitii . Lincolnensis . Sepultus . est
Amici . Amico . Discipuli . Præceptori . B. M.
Hunc . Titulum
Inscribendum . Curaverunt.

On a tablet in the south transept:

M. S.
Viri in Christo admodum reverendi
JOANNIS THOMÆ JAMES, S. T. P.
Episcopi Calcuttensis
olim in hac æde alumni
dein apud Flitton in agro Bedfordiensi
per annos x evangelistæ
literas humaniores artesque liberales
quas feliciter excoluit
scriptis etiam illustravit
sed nec famæ nec otii appetens
in hoc fere totus incubuit
ut parvulum gregem Christi sibi commissum
diligenter ac fideliter pasceret.
Mox
summo pastore evocante
Indiarum ovile pene infinitum
bis intra exiguum temporis spatium
custode privatum
ipse quoque intravit tantum
et moriens pariter destituit.
Sodales ex hac æde
quod solum licuit
hoc marmor
P. C.

(Profile head by Westmacott.)

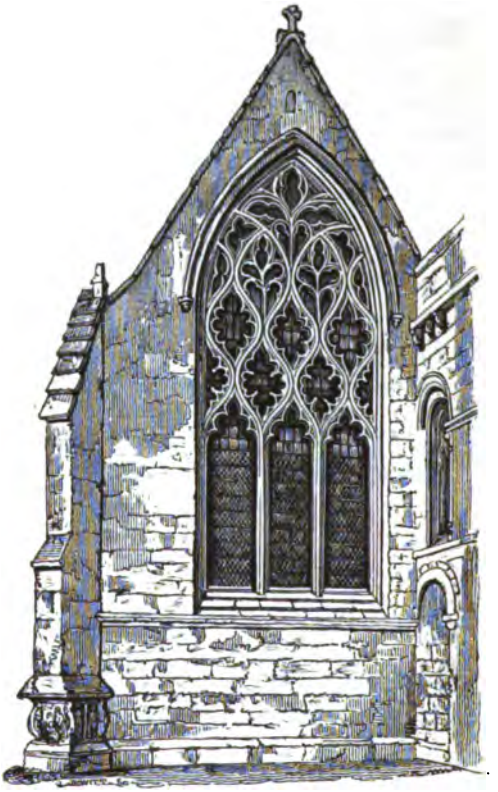
Against the wall of the north aisle:

Intra hæc mœnia conditus est
PHINEAS PETT, S. T. P.
Diœceseos Oxoniensis ann. XXXIII. Archidiaconus.
Aulæ B. M. V. Principalis. Deinde hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus.
Vir si quis alius clero suis que carus
erat enim ingenio facili mansueto liberali
judicio exquisito perspicaci sano
sincera pietate ac moribus integerrimis
literis tum sacris tum humanioribus ornatus
Doctrinam tamen pro sua modestia dissimulabat
honores meruit potius quam ambivit
summos etiam ultro oblatos detrectavit
quippe qui semper sibi satis haberet
Post pueritiam apud Westmonasterienses actam
in hac æde quam dilexit unice
cujus famæ atque existimationi per ann. fere LVI.
alumnus censor canonicus invigilavit
et vivere et mori
Decessit IV Februarii A. S. MDCCCXXX. ætat. LXXIV.
amici mœrentes hoc marmor p. c.

CHAPELS, CHANTRIES, AND ALTARS.

In addition to the Lady Chapel, adjoining to which was the Montacute chantry, already mentioned, there is every reason to believe, that there were many other chapels and chantries, with their appropriate altars. One of these appears to have been formed by inclosing the extremity of the southern aisle of the choir, called Bishop King's aisle; the partition being in existence when the ground-plan of Browne Willis was published in 1730, and here the bishops of Oxford are still put in possession of their temporalities. Another, with a large eastern window of elaborate and peculiar tracery, was attached to the same southern aisle, and communicated with the

south transept. This was probably the chapel of St. Lucy; mentioned by Wood, though evidently misplaced and misappropriated by tradition, being confounded with the Refectory.



CHAPEL ATTACHED TO THE SOUTH AISLE AND TRANSEPT.

At the foot of an angular buttress, at the southern extremity of this chapel, an extraordinary piece of ancient sculpture has been recently discovered, on the removal of a great quantity of rubbish from the foundation of the walls. It was without doubt placed here for the purpose of preserving it, being covered with the earth and rub-

bish, lest puritanical zeal should destroy it. Some persons have supposed it to be the ancient font of St. Frideswide's church, which was certainly parochial as well as conventual, till the great changes introduced by Wolsey. But there was no reason for concealment in this case; as many such fonts have been preserved, and several beautiful specimens still remain in the parochial churches of Oxford. We conclude, therefore, that it is the celebrated altar (*ara*) or reliquary of St. Frideswide, in which her bones, real or supposed, were enshrined on the day of their translation, in 1180, from the "obscure" position which they previously occupied, to a more splendid receptacle.

That this curious relic should be so carefully preserved, and placed here as a kind of immovable fixture, might have arisen from the frequent mention of tenements, and even of academical halls, said in the old registers of the priory to be "de ara S. Frideswidæ;" as if it was the tenure by which these possessions were held; for, besides anniversaries, obits, chantries, chapels, &c. many were the gifts of the religious towards the support of the altars, ornaments, lights, or luminaries; the shrine of St. Frideswide, and the like[a]. The reason for concealing it so carefully from public view will appear from the injunctions of Henry VIII, as well as from the statutes of Edward VI, Elizabeth, and James I, for the destruction of all altars of relics, images, shrines, &c.

[a] Cardinal Beaufort, when he was bishop of Lincoln, in which diocese Oxford then was, issued an indulgence of forty days to those who should visit the shrine of St. Frideswide, and celebrate her festival in the said monastery. (Vide Memoranda Hen. Beaufort Episc. Linc. p. 2.)

SCULPTURES FROM THE ANCIENT ALTAR.

Three sides of this altar are now exposed to view, the fourth being immured in the buttress. In one compartment is the usual representation of the Fall of Man. In the second, or central compartment, we see obviously displayed the great example of the Faith of Abraham; who is in the act of stretching forth his hand to slay his son; but the hand of the Almighty, issuing from the clouds, arrests with sudden grasp the instrument of death. The *sacer agnus*, caught in a thicket by his horns, completes the group. (Gen. xxii.) The small altar, with its triple arcade, without much capital or base, will be duly appreciated by the architectural antiquary. The third compartment has been supposed to exemplify the operation of the good and evil principle in the different destinies of Isaac and Ishmael, though each departs from the presence of Abraham with a blessing. (Gen. xvi. 12, and xxi. 9, compared with Gal. iv. 22.) But the book visible in the left hand of the principal figure may well seem to indicate the Almighty sitting in judgment on the sons of men. (Rev. xx. 11, 12.) The three compartments thus combined constitute the whole scheme of the Christian dispensation—the fall and the condemnation of man, with his redemption through the mediatorial sacrifice of Christ. This explanation may satisfy us, that the fourth side contained no sculpture, but was originally intended to be placed against a wall or a pillar, as usual in the case of small altars of relics, though the principal altar was detached. The contending principles of good and evil are represented, after the ancient manner, by two winged serpents, or dragons; whose heads meet at the base, whilst their bodies take a sweep round the angles of the altar, and their tails are enveloped in the foliage above.

THE "FAYRE-GATE;" OR ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, COMMONLY CALLED TOM-GATE.

The College.

As a collegiate establishment and professed nursery of learning, Christ Church may be said to have had no fewer than three distinct foundations: namely, in the years 1525, 1532, and 1545. Although the two last of these bear the more imposing weight of a royal name, yet we ought never to forget, that the merit of originating the whole, and therefore of really producing all those beneficial effects which have since flowed from the institution, is wholly due to the vigorous mind and munificent spirit of Cardinal Wolsey.

Of this great man, who for several years was not only the stay and ornament of his own country, but also the mainspring of the political transactions of all Europe, it does not belong to a work like this to speak at large. His history is identified with that of his country, and is recorded in its proper place. We merely present the reader with a faint outline of his life, as connected with those grand schemes for the advancement of learning and religion, for which his name is still pronounced with honour throughout the university by hundreds of her grateful sons.

Thomas Wolsey was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, in March 1471. His parents are believed to have been in humble circumstances, but of this nothing is known which can be considered as certain. By the party-writers of their own day few men have been subjected to more numerous or bitter invectives. He is generally reviled as "the butcher's son;" and this story has been copied by later historians. Yet, whatever might have been the occupation of his father, he could scarcely be considered as moving in the very lowest sphere; since in his Will he speaks of the contingency of his son being not merely in holy orders, but "a priest" within a year after his own death, and devises to his wife all his "lands and tenements" in one parish, and his "free and bond lands" in another. He was therefore a person of respectable property.

After some continuance at a country grammar-school, where his talents began to shew themselves of no ordinary class, Wolsey was removed to Oxford; and Magdalene College had the honour of receiving him as an inmate. Here he soon made such proficiency in the studies of the place, as to be admitted to his first degree at the

early age of fifteen, A. D. 1485; which gained him the familiar appellation of "the Boy-bachelor." He was afterwards elected one of the fellows; and in the year 1498 held the office of college bursar, when, under his directions, and, as it has been thought, from his design, was completed that grand and singularly beautiful tower which still continues to be regarded as the pride and boast of Oxford. It is in fact as a building, what Wolsey was as a man: and to him who cannot perceive and feel its beauties, it is vain to attempt to describe them.

Having been appointed master of Magdalene school, he had under his care, among other boys of good quality, three sons of the marquess of Dorset: whose father taking him with them to the country, and discovering his surprising talents, presented him to the benefice of Lymington, which was Wolsey's first ecclesiastical preferment. This was in the year 1500. But though he began to shew great activity here, in repairing and beautifying both the church and his parsonage-house, he did not continue long a resident in those parts; for, having lost his patron by death, he went as domestic chaplain to archbishop Dean of Canterbury; and, upon this prelate's decease shortly afterwards, attached himself to sir John Nanphant, or Nanfan, the treasurer of Calais, by whom he was so strongly recommended to king Henry VIIth, that his majesty appointed him one of his chaplains.

Being now placed within a sphere for which nature and his own desires so eminently qualified him, Wolsey rose rapidly in royal favour and general estimation, while at the same time honours and preferments began to be showered down plenteously upon him. Before the death of Henry VIIth he held a second rectory; then a third; was sent ambassador to the emperor of Germany; was

made dean of Lincoln in 1508, (on which occasion he resigned his benefice of Lymington,) prebendary of Walton Brinhold, and prebendary of Stow. The young king Henry VIIIth soon took him into his service; by degrees made use of him for the most important purposes of state, entrusted him with the highest offices, and poured into his lap wealth and dignities with such profusion, that during some years Wolsey was not only the richest, but likewise the most powerful subject in Europe.

In the course of three years, from 1511 to 1514, he was made canon of Windsor, registrar and afterward chancellor of the order of the garter; first prebendary, then dean, of York; dean of Hereford; and precentor of St. Paul's. He also obtained the bishopric of Tournay in Flanders. In 1514 he was made bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards archbishop of York: in 1515 the pope created him a cardinal, by the title of St. Cecilia: in 1516 he was made lord high chancellor of England, and legate à latere: in 1518 he became bishop of Bath and Wells, and likewise obtained the rich abbey of St. Alban to hold in commendam: in 1523 he was made bishop of Durham, resigning the see of Bath and Wells: and, lastly, in 1529, he exchanged the distant see of Durham for the more convenient one of Winchester.

In the midst of all these honours, and the arduous and incessant duties which they imposed on him, Wolsey never forgot the place of his early education, but continued to regard the university of Oxford with the most favourable and fostering eye. A real friend to letters, he was desirous of improving the plan of academic studies; and to that end was a zealous encourager of Greek literature, then rising into notice throughout Europe. He was instrumental in removing the prejudices of those,

who taking a dislike to the introduction of Greek called themselves *Trojans*, and opposed the *Grecians* in every way during some time: till through the care of the heads of houses, with the assistance of Wolsey, and a few other warm friends, the *Grecians* at last carried their point; and the study of the language began to receive that encouragement, which it has continued to experience, with little intermission, ever since.

As he also expressed a wish for the revision and remodelling of the Statutes, the University gladly accepted his proposal; and in June, 1518, the Convocation passed a decree that the Statutes should be placed in Wolsey's hands, to be altered, corrected, or expunged, according to his discretion.

It was about this time that he founded and endowed seven public lectures in the University; for Theology, Civil Law, Physic, Philosophy, Mathematics, Greek, Rhetoric, and Humanity. For these the University was very grateful to him, returning him due acknowledgments in a public letter of thanks; and the lectures certainly flourished during his prosperity; but after his fall they sensibly declined.

Of course it was impossible that such a man as Wolsey should not mark with deep anxiety the proceedings of Martin Luther, and the formidable spread of his doctrines. The favourable reception of those doctrines in Oxford at this time was no secret to him; and he judged it prudent to summon to his house in London certain prelates and other learned men, by whom the obnoxious tenets were discussed in a private kind of convocation, and condemned as a matter of course. A transcript of the censure passed was forwarded to Oxford, and by authority publicly affixed on the curious sundial which Nico-

las Kratzer, reader of Mathematics, had erected on the southern wall of the churchyard of St. Mary's, in the most public part of the High-street[a]. The writings of Luther also, as many as could be found, were consigned to the flames; an act which, as usual, produced exactly the opposite effect to that which was intended by its advisers.

The Cardinal, ambitious of future fame, and desirous to hand down to posterity some lasting monument of his love of letters, his affection for Oxford, his power and princely munificence, at length determined to found in that university a college, which by its extent and splendour might give effect to these wishes; and as his unbounded influence, both with the pope and with his sovereign, combined with the immense revenues already at his command to smooth down all difficulties which might otherwise have obstructed his designs, he at once took most decisive and energetic measures to bring his projected plan into full operation.

The first step taken by Wolsey in the prosecution of this scheme was, to induce the prior and convent of St. Frideswide to surrender that establishment into the hands of the king; which was effected in the year 1522. The king, approving of the Cardinal's design, transferred the convent to his hands: Clement VIII. afterward is-

[a] The original certificate by Kratzer, of this having been done, is now remaining in the Bodleian library; and is in these words:

"Año 1520 Ego Kratzerus Bavarus Monucēsis natus servus Regis Henrici 8^{i} Jussu illius perlegi Oxoniæ Astronomiā supple sphæram materialem Jo. de Sacrobosco, Compositionem Astrolabii et geographiam Ptolemæi. In illo tempore erexi Coluñā seu cilindrū ante ecclesiā divæ Virginis, cū lapicida Wilhelmo Easte servo regis. Eo tempore Lutherus fuit ab Universitate cōdemnatus. Cujus testimonium ego Nicolaus Krazerus in coluña propria manu prefixi."

sued a bull for its suppression, to which Henry gave his consent on condition that Wolsey should establish in its room "a college of secular canons[b]." He next applied himself to the pope for permission to dissolve a considerable number of small monasteries and priories, where perhaps not more than five or six religious were sometimes living, and to transfer their revenues to his intended college, for the furtherance of learning and religion. Clement VIII. granted his request, and by a bull dated September, 1524, which may be seen in volume XIV. of Rymer, gave him permission to suppress certain of these minor religious houses, to the annual amount of three thousand ducats of gold. The king confirmed this bull, by a letter dated 7th January, 1525.

Wolsey now lost no time; but proceeded immediately, according to the tenour of the bull, to suppress the following establishments: priory of St. Frideswide, as before stated; nunnery of Littlemore, near Oxford; priories of Tickford, near Newport Pagnell; Ravenstone, near Olney; and Daventry, Northamptonshire; Bradwell, near Stony Stratford, Bucks; Canwell and Sandwell, county of Stafford; Tunbridge and Lyesnes, in the parish of Erith, Kent; Begham and Pynham, near Arundel, Sussex; nunnery of Wykes, or Sopwick, Essex; priories of Typtree, Blackmore, Stanesgate, Horkesley, Thobie, near Ingatestone, and Pooghley, near Chaddleworth, Essex; Wallingford, Berks; Dodenash and Snape, Suffolk.

Besides the foregoing, granted to him by the bull of 1524, the Cardinal in 1528 obtained possession of certain others, whose revenues he applied as before to his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich: namely, priories of Brome-

[b] Rymer's Fœdera, XIV. p. 15.

hill, Norfolk; and Felixstow, Suffolk; nunnery of De la Pray, near St. Alban's, Herts; priory of St. Peter in Ipswich, and Rumburgh, Suffolk; nunnery of Fairweld Staffordshire; hospital of St. Wolstan, at Worcester; priories of Ginges, near Thoby, Essex, and Otteham, in Hailsham, Sussex; hospital of St. James at Allerton, Yorkshire. Together with these, for particular accounts of which the reader may consult Dugdale's Monasticon, and Tanner's Notitia Monastica, it is reported that he obtained some others, making in all forty-two or more.

On July 13th, 1525, Wolsey obtained from the king letters patent for founding and perpetuating a college, for a dean, certain secular canons, and scholars in Divinity, Canon and Civil Law, the liberal Arts, Medicine, and Humanity, with lands and revenues for their support to the clear yearly value of two thousand pounds: the college to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Frideswide, and All Saints: and to be styled COLLEGIUM THOMÆ WOLSEY CARDINALIS EBORACENSIS.

FIRST FOUNDATION. Having prepared a site for his intended new buildings, by pulling down about fifty feet of the western end of St. Frideswide's priory church, containing three pillars and four arches of the nave, together with the western side of the cloister; and demolishing an ancient hostel belonging to Balliol College, called *London College*, which had been used for the study of the Civil Law; he proceeded on the 17th of July to lay the first stone of his college with great pomp and ceremony, all the University officers being in attendance, and a vast concourse of people. The Cardinal himself was prevented by state affairs from presiding on this memorable occasion; but his place was filled by Dr. John Longland, bishop of Lincoln, who first treated his company with a

Latin sermon, and afterwards with a most sumptuous entertainment. The foundation-stone bore a long inscription of Wolsey's titles in Latin; which may be seen in A. Wood, and in Grove's History; and they state that "diverse sums of money were offered on it, according to the manner." The exact situation of this stone has not been ascertained; but it is supposed to have been laid at the south-eastern corner of the great quadrangle, nearly under the archway, above which is the statue of the Cardinal, executed by F. Bird of Oxford in 1719, at the expense of sir Jonathan Trelawny, bishop of Winchester.

Not waiting for the completion of his intended structures, the Cardinal was anxious to put his college into active operation; and therefore, as soon as he could ob-

tain lodgings sufficient for this purpose, he settled in it a dean and eighteen canons whom he had previously selected, together with certain scholars, some of whom were invited from Cambridge, and others from foreign parts; being a small portion of his intended foundation; which appears, from his statutes still remaining in the college under his own hand and seal, to have embraced the following members: a dean, a sub-dean, sixty canons of the first rank, forty canons of the second rank, thirteen chaplains, twelve clerks, and sixteen choristers, for the service of the church; six public professors, to read lectures to all students of the University; four private professors, to read to those only of his own college; four censors of morals and learning, two of whom should be doctors of divinity, and two masters of arts; three treasurers; four collectors of rents; and twenty servants, to attend the above: in all, 186 persons.

He assigned also several sums of money to be expended yearly, for charitable uses, for entertainment of strangers, and for providing horses, when necessary, to expedite the college business.

He appointed Dr. John Hygden, president of Magdalene college, his first dean: and the names of his eighteen canons are preserved by Antony à Wood. He likewise added from time to time certain scholars, or canons of the second rank, culling the sharpest wits and most promising genius from every quarter where he could find them. The names of these scholars likewise are given by Wood in his "Annals." Among those whom he brought from Cambridge it is said that one was William Tyndale, the celebrated translator of the New Testament into English, and afterwards a martyr, who had originally been a member of Magdalene Hall at Oxford, and had

subsequently migrated to Cambridge: of this, however, there is good reason to doubt. Another was John Frith, who had assisted in the same good work, and who, falling into controversy with sir Thomas More, was seized and burned at Smithfield in the year 1533. It is most certain, however, that within this college, and chiefly by means of those Cambridge scholars, there sprung up a warm and lively feeling of Protestantism, supported by the writings of Luther, which caused considerable uneasiness and pain to the founder before his fall; who, though eager to promote sound learning and religion, did not expect or wish to meet with that kind of fruit from his labours [c].

The powerful impression which these grand designs of Wolsey had made, and the degree of interest which they had excited far and near, may be conceived from the language of Fox the martyrologist; who speaks in terms of the warmest admiration of the Cardinal, both for the sumptuous magnificence of his buildings, and his eagerness to collect the most learned men into his society.

On Wolsey's attainder in October, 1529, all these auspicious commencements were suspended, and the favourable hopes of mankind were at once dashed to the ground. The foundation, not yet complete in law, fell into the king's hands, with all its actual and intended revenues and effects; and he gave to his hungry courtiers many of the properties belonging to the suppressed monasteries, which had been expressly set apart for the endowment of the Cardinal's college.

[c] "In the mean time," says Fox in his Acts and Monuments, "Lutherism increased daily in the University, and chiefly in the Cardinal College, by certain of the Cantabrigians that there remained."

SECOND FOUNDATION. In this miserable state things continued till 1532: in which year, at the earnest request of several friends of learning, and the humble petition of those who had been members of the Cardinal's foundation, Henry was pleased to take up the languishing establishment, and re-found it in his own name.

By letters patent, dated 8th July, 1532, the king re-founded this college on the same site, ground, and circuit, under the name of KING HENRY THE EIGHTH'S COLLEGE; dedicated, as before, to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Frideswide; endowing it also with a yearly revenue of two thousand pounds clear, for the maintenance of a dean and twelve canons secular, who should make a full chapter and body corporate. The dean appointed by the king was Dr. Hygden, who had filled that office for the cardinal: and the canons were men selected for their talents and proficiency in learning[d], among whom were Robert Wakefield, John Leland, the laborious and learned antiquary, and sir John Cheke, afterwards tutor to king Edward VI. Dr. Hygden, dying within a few months of his re-appointment, was succeeded by Dr. John Oliver.

THIRD FOUNDATION. The second foundation had continued only thirteen years, namely, from 1532 to 1545, when the king, having fixed his mind upon an entirely new plan, ordered a commission to issue for the surrender of the college with all its possessions, once more, into his hands. This surrender was accordingly made by a formal deed, dated 20th May, 1545: and the members of the college, again turned adrift upon the world, were relieved by small yearly pensions assigned to

[d] See their names recorded by Antony à Wood.

them by the king, to continue until some better provision could be found for them.

Some few years previously to this transaction, Henry, as if willing to make some compensation to the church for the spoliation of so many monasteries, had projected the erection of several new bishoprics, which should be endowed out of the revenues of the dissolved religious houses. Of these bishoprics he erected six, namely, Chester, Gloucester, Bristol, Westminster, (which, after continuing ten years, was suppressed by his son, Edward VI.) Peterborough, and Oxford, these last two being taken out of Lincoln. The see of Oxford he fixed at Oseney, in the western suburbs of the city; where stood a magnificent abbey of Augustinians, of high rank and power, vast possessions, with a most splendid church, and a collection of other ecclesiastical buildings not to be equalled by any thing of the kind in England, or, as some tell us, in Europe. But of all this grandeur not a trace is now remaining. Of the vast church not one stone remains upon another; and scarcely any memorial of the original buildings is preserved by drawings which have any pretensions to accuracy[e].

[e] In the map of Oxford by R. Agas, drawn in 1566 and engraved in 1578, is a small view of the buildings at Oseney; but even then they were in ruins. In the painted window containing the picture of Robert King, the last abbot, in the southern aisle of Christ Church cathedral, is a representation of the ruins as they appeared about the year 1640, exhibiting principally the great western tower which stood for a few years after this period. In Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. II. p. 136, (at least in some few copies, though by no means in all,) is an engraving of these ruins contributed by Aubrey; and a reduced one appears before the "Memoirs of Oseney Abbey," by John Swaine, 8vo. London, 1769. In this tower, or campanile, was a melodious ring of seven bells; whose names, according to the custom of those times, were forced into a rugged hexameter verse;

"Hautclere, Douce, Clement, Austyn, Marie, Gabriel, et John."

The

After the bishop's see had remained at Oseney from 1542 to 1546, the king by letters patent of 4th Nov. in that year transferred it to his college at Oxford, which he once more reestablished under the mixed form of a cathedral and academic college, styling it in his foundation charter, ECCLESIA CHRISTI CATHEDRALIS OXON. EX FUNDATIONE REGIS HENRICI OCTAVI. This foundation consisted of a bishop[g], a dean, eight canons, eight petty canons, (chaplains,) a gospeller, a *postiller*, (answering to Bible-clerks,) eight clerks, (singing-men,) a master of the choristers, an organist, eight choristers, sixty scholars or students, a schoolmaster, an usher, and forty *children!* The latter part of this plan, however, does not appear to have been adopted; but in place of the scholars, schoolmaster, and children, one hundred students were appointed, as is proved by the early registers of the college.

To the dean and canons, and their successors for ever, Henry consigned the site and precincts of the late college, together with certain additional ground; parts of which were Vine-hall or Peckwater's Inn, and Canterbury College, with all their buildings and appurtenances. To the same parties the king assigned all the estates and other property, on condition of their maintaining the members above-mentioned, and paying yearly to the Regius Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, a stipend of forty pounds sterling: and to twenty-four alms-

The fame of these bells had spread far, and was commemorated by contemporary writers. Subsequently they were transported to the cathedral of St. Frideswide's.

[g] The bishop was Robert King, the last abbot of Oseney, the first and only bishop of that see. The dean was Richard Coxe, who had been a student of Cardinal College, and afterward the second dean of Oseney cathedral.

men, to be appointed by the king, a stipend of six pounds per annum during his majesty's pleasure.

In this state the college still continues, enjoying the endowment of lands and tithes conferred on it by Henry VIII. in his letters patent of 11th December, 1546; with such improvements and additions as have been made to it by the liberality of subsequent benefactors.

BENEFACTORS. Although these have not been numerous, as indeed there was less occasion for their aid, by reason of the large provision made by the original founders, yet the kind manifestation of their good-will to the establishment, and their judicious modes of exhibiting it, deserve to be remembered and expressed with honourable thankfulness.

In the latter part of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the family of Venables in Cheshire gave to this College an estate, on condition that the nomination of one student should be in the heirs of that family. This agreement was confirmed by a private act of parliament in the year 1601.

In 1620, Dr. Robert Chaloner, a member, afterwards canon of Windsor, gave 20*l.* a year, for the maintenance of a Divinity lecture, or for the better support of three poor scholars. This money is applied to the former purpose.

In 1633, Mr. Joan Bostocke, of Windsor, bequeathed certain tenements in that town, the entire profits of which were to be given to four poor students.

Thomas Whyte, citizen of London, gave 4*l.* arising out of houses in Shoe-lane, London, to one scholar of this house.

William Wickham, sometime a student here, gave the perpetual advowson of the rectory of Stanton-upon-Wye, Herefordshire, on condition that it should be presented in succession to students of the first class.

In 1663, William Thurston, citizen of London, bequeathed 800*l.* to "the King's College in Oxford," for the support of one or more scholars.—A dispute having grown out of the ambiguity of this expression, the matter was solemnly determined by the king in favour of Christ Church; another studentship was then added to the original

number of one hundred; and on the same occasion an increase was made to the stipends of the singing-men.

In 1663, Dr. Richard Gardiner, one of the canons, gave lands at Bourton-on-the-water, Gloucestershire, of the yearly value of 14*l.* to be bestowed by the dean and chapter on two servitors.

Dr. Richard Busby, a student, afterwards the celebrated master of Westminster school, left an annual stipend for a catechetical lecture to be read in one of the parish churches of Oxford by a student of this house. He appears to have designed also certain other lectures to be read within the College, and left 100*l.* for preparing and furnishing the present common-room for that purpose.

Bishop John Fell, dean of Christ Church, whose services to his society were of the highest value during a long course of years, so that his memory is still cherished as that of a second founder, left exhibitions for ten undergraduate commoners.

Dr. Robert South left exhibitions for six Westminster students.

Archbishop Boulter left exhibitions for five commoners, and also for five servitors.

Dr. Frewin left an exhibition of eighty pounds, to be divided equally among the Westminster students of the first year.

Dr. Matthew Lee, physician, left fifty pounds, to be divided equally among the Westminster students of the first year: likewise an exhibition of ten pounds to each of ten Westminster students for eight years. He likewise bequeathed money for the maintenance of a reader in anatomy.

Dr. Richard Hill, canon of Salisbury, left a small exhibition to two Westminster students.

Lady Holford left an exhibition of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to each of five members of this society who had been educated at the Charter-house.

Besides Dr. Richard Gardiner above-mentioned, Mr. Pauncefort, bishop Frampton, Dr. Edward Cotton, and Mrs. Paul, have left exhibitions of various amount, for servitors of this house.

CANTERBURY-GATE; REBUILT 1778.

BUILDINGS.

The first part of the college which was finished was the Kitchen: a circumstance which gave occasion for remarks by the wits of that day. It remains at this time almost exactly as then built, except that perhaps the present *lantern* is not quite so high or so much ornamented as the original *louvre*. The fabric itself still retains its ancient shape, size, and interior arrangement of roof and fire-places, and is undoubtedly one of the finest specimens of the kind. The chimney-stacks appear modern.

The workmen next proceeded to make room for the Hall, with the southern and western sides of the large quadrangle, by levelling that part of the old city wall,

which ran from Merton and Corpus College gardens, behind St. Frideswide's church, near the present hall and lodgings of the professor of Hebrew, to the south gate; and crossed Fish-street (now called St. Aldate's) at the end of Brewer's-lane: from which point the wall is still continued, forming the northern side of Brewer's-lane to Littlegate; and thence bending north-westward to the Castle. They pulled down likewise the parish church of St. Michael at South-gate, standing where the Hebrew Professor's lodgings are now built, and several tenements in Fish-street between South-gate and that which is now called Blue-boar-lane.

The buildings then proceeded with the utmost regularity and dispatch; neither encouragement nor money being wanted. Many hundreds of labourers were daily employed. Stone was procured not only from Headington, but from nine other quarries in Oxfordshire and the neighbouring counties; and four limekilns were kept continually at work [a].

In the four years which elapsed between laying the first stone and his disgrace, Wolsey had the satisfaction of seeing the kitchen, the hall, the whole of the south side, with the greater part of the west side of the large quadrangle, finished according to his designs; and to hear the praises which were lavished from all quarters, both at home and abroad, upon his love for literature, his taste, and his munificence [b].

[a] A very curious and interesting account of the expense of these buildings during one year, namely, 1528-9, taken from an original journal, is printed in vol. I. of the "Collectanea Curiosa," 8vo. Oxford, 1781: from which we learn that the amount there stated, for one year only, and that probably not so expensive as the four preceding, was 7835*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*: a very large sum even in these days.

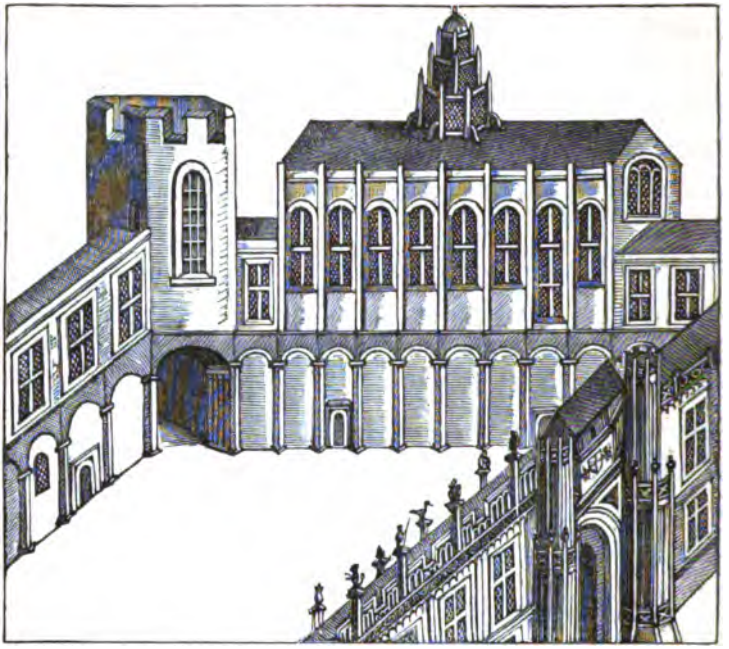
[b] In the valuable picture of the Cardinal by H. Holbein, preserved

THE HALL. This magnificent and well-proportioned room is of itself sufficient evidence of Wolsey's vast conceptions and architectural taste. Its dimensions are about 115 feet by 40, and 50 feet in height, having a richly carved roof of oak, profusely decorated with armorial bearings of the King and Cardinal, and exhibiting the date of 1529.

At the eastern end of the hall stood a tower erected by Wolsey: which appears in some old drawings, as in those by Neele, 1566; but what was its use, and when it was removed, does not seem to be known. Some slight remnants of it have been perceived in the wall of the lodgings belonging to the Divinity professor. The oriel window in the recess, on the southern side of the hall, contains some exquisite fretwork in its roof. The lobby, staircase, and approach to the hall, are not of the same period, but were added by Dr. Samuel Fell, about the year 1640, with the help of an architect from London of the name of Smith[c]. The vaulted stone roof of this part, of exquisite fan-work, supported by a single light pillar, has been generally and justly admired.

in the hall, is introduced a view of the chief portions of the college then completed, comprising the church, the hall, and the kitchen. This is probably the most ancient representation of any part of the buildings. It has been engraved for Fiddes's Life of Wolsey, folio, 1724; and again more recently for Lodge's Illustrious Portraits of Great Britain.

[c] The way from Peckwater to the great quadrangle led formerly to the middle of the north side, over the site of the ruins of Wolsey's new church; but dean Fell made a more convenient passage through his garden, and under an open gateway which still remains near the dean's lodgings: "then, as for the place where we go up into the hall, which was open on the top, and a confused way in building, and scarce any steps, he made it as it is now by the help of —— Smith,

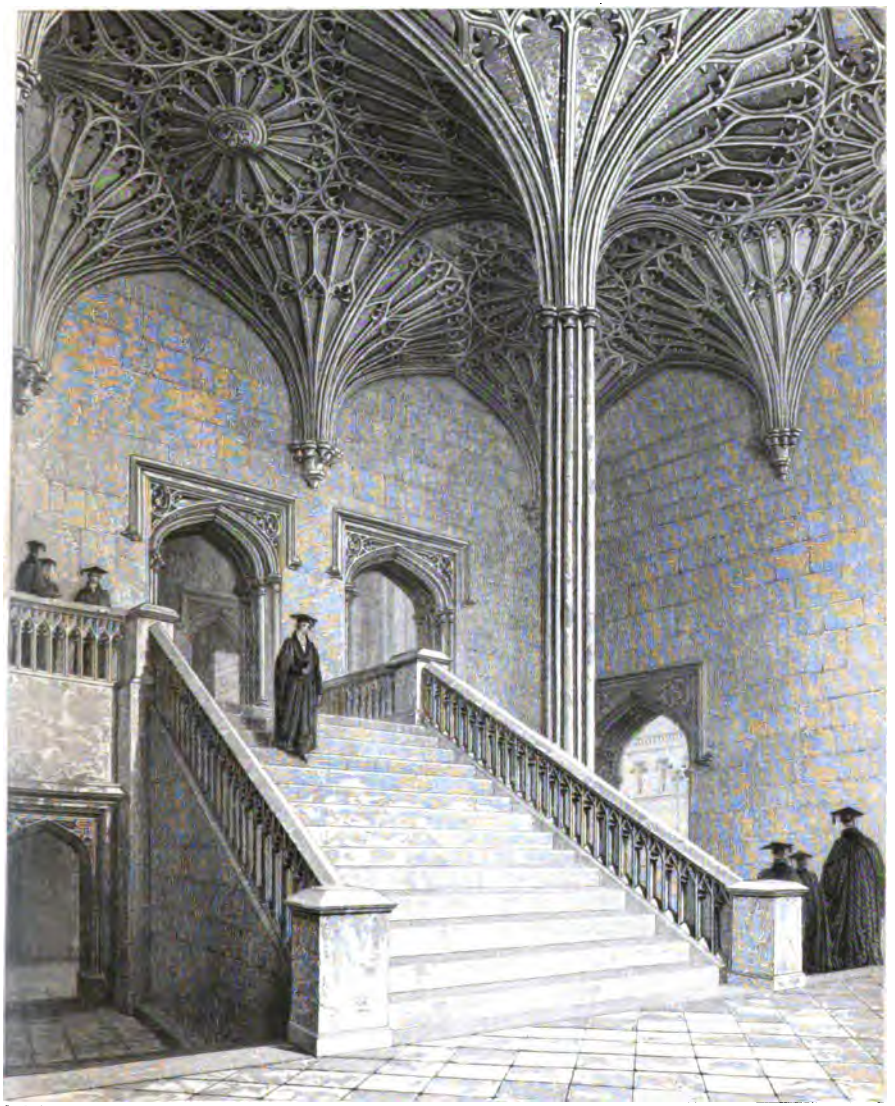


FACSIMILE OF NEELE'S DRAWING 1566, FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

The interior of this fine room presents a most imposing appearance, being decorated with portraits of Henry VIII. cardinal Wolsey, and queen Elizabeth, together with upwards of a hundred others, of men eminent in every department of church and state; who have been educated within the walls of this society; several of whom continue to be its living ornaments.—Lists of all these may be seen at the college [d].

an artificer of London, and built the arch as now it is; then did he alter and re-edify the cloister, by making it uniform, which lay like the cloister of Oseney." Peshall, p. 126, compared with Wood's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum.

[d] The interior wainscoting of the hall was repaired in 1750: and



F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

STAIRCASE IN THE NEW BUILDING, CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

Published Jan.y 1,1838, by J. H. Parker, Oxford & 377, Strand, London & J. Le Keux, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

From its beauty of structure and the royal accommodation which it offered, the hall of Christ Church has been often the scene of interesting and splendid festivities. In the year 1533 Henry VIII. was entertained within it. During the reign of Edward VI. public declamations of the University were holden there. Plays were exhibited on several occasions, as before queen Elizabeth in 1566, and again in 1592; before king James in 1605, again in 1621; also before king Charles in 1636. On this last occasion Antony à Wood particularly remarks the scenes, stage-machinery, &c. as being almost the first attempts of that kind made in England; to the end, as he says, "that posterity might know that what is now seen in the playhouses at London belonging to his majesty and the duke of York, is originally due to the invention of Oxford scholars." Other writers have said that it was not in the year 1636, but in 1605, that this scenery was first exhibited.

But perhaps on no occasion did this room present a more imposing spectacle, than in the month of June, 1814; when the allied sovereigns honoured Oxford with a visit, after the capitulation of Paris. A public entertainment was then given here to the Prince Regent, H. R. H. the duke of York, prince Metternich, marshal prince Blucher, and a large assemblage of foreigners of high distinction. The room was filled with men of rank and eminence: but, among them all, attention was particularly directed to the veteran Blucher; who, sensible of the feeling, rose and addressed the company in his native German; which was immediately and eloquently

was again remodelled to its present form under dean Cyril Jackson about the year 1800. The screen was new-panelled in 1722.

translated into English by the Prince Regent, omitting only (with that exquisite taste which distinguished him) those parts which were complimentary to himself.

Under the Hall is the Common-room, fitted up chiefly by means of a bequest of Dr. Busby, the famed master of Westminster School. It contains portraits of the two founders, and likewise of several members of the society. Among the engravings is a very fine one of Dr. Markham, archbishop of York; which was presented to his widow by his majesty George IV, who had been Dr. Markham's pupil, and at the decease of that lady was placed in its present situation by her executors.

THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, nearly a square, containing 264 feet by 261, was designed by Wolsey; the east and south sides, and nearly all the west side, except the tower, were finished by him. The north side was intended to be occupied principally by a large and handsome church, probably an University church: but scarcely had this portion of the design been commenced, and the foundation laid, when the fall of its patron put a total stop to the work; and this side of the quadrangle consequently remained unfinished for more than a century [e].

[e] From the alteration of rooms on the ground-floor of the western side of the great quadrangle in N°. 7, (where formerly was the common-room for masters of arts,) in Sept. 1832, we were accidentally enabled to see exactly how far Wolsey proceeded in erecting the western side of that square.—At three arches or divisions from the northern extremity, a cross wall was exposed to view, in which is a window of cut stone, with remnants of the frame which once filled it: this window is of an oblong form, and has a stone munnion in the centre. Over it runs a cornice, the entire breadth of the building, which shews abundant signs of its having been for many years exposed to the weather. The junction of the new work with the old may be distinctly perceived in the upper story by a person standing on the terrace, in the different size, colour, and state of preservation, of the

Wolsey's quadrangle was surmounted by an open battlement with pinnacles, instead of the present Roman balustrade, as may be seen in Neele's view, taken in 1566. The balustrade was added by bishop Fell. The fountain in the centre, where lately a statue of Mercury was seen, the gift of Dr. John Radcliffe, had formerly a large globe, or sphere, from the top of which the water issued forth. This fountain was introduced in the year 1669, on a spot where it is said that a cross stood, dedicated to St. Frideswide; at which cross was a pulpit, whence Wicliffe and others, the venerable forerunners of the Reformation, had boldly preached the Gospel to surrounding multitudes in their own language [f].

During the deanery of Dr. Samuel Fell attempts were made to complete the square by the erection of the north side, and considerable progress was made; but the political troubles of that time delayed the work; even the materials which had been prepared were sold; and it remained unfinished until after the restoration of king Charles II. when it was happily brought to a conclusion under the memorable superintendence of his son, Dr. John Fell, dean, and bishop of Oxford.

stones; and the last doorway of Wolsey's architecture is here clearly seen, as well as the first of bishop Fell's.

[f] It is generally believed that the Cardinal had designed a handsome cloister round the interior of this quadrangle: and the present appearance of the lower walls gives countenance to this belief. "The teeth-stones of the projected cloister, and some of the pilasters, had probably been begun, but were afterwards removed and smoothed to the wall. For uniformity's sake care was taken to make the same marks in the new part finished in 1665." (Note to Gutch's Wood, p. 447.) At the same time the surface of the area was dug away to the depth of about three feet, leaving the present terrace at the original level; by which contrivance additional height appears to be given to the buildings, but the absence of the cloister exposes the bareness of the walls.

Under his directions likewise the western gateway was completed by sir Christopher Wren, who erected the present octagonal tower, with the upper parts of the two turrets which flank the entrance, in the year 1682. To this tower was transferred the bell commonly called *Great Tom;* which formerly had been the clock-bell at Oseney, and subsequently hung in the tower of the cathedral; having been recast for this purpose, with much additional metal, by a founder named Christopher Hodson, in 1680, as appears by the inscription on it. It had been recast once or twice unsuccessfully before, but in what years is not recorded: probably between 1600 and 1620, as there is a poem extant upon the subject, by bishop Corbet, probably written before he became dean. In the night of 3rd March, 1809, a destructive fire broke out in the south-western corner of this quadrangle, which entirely consumed ten sets of rooms and the lodgings of the regius professor of Hebrew, and at one time threatened the ruin of the hall. It was however subdued after great exertion, and providentially no life was lost.

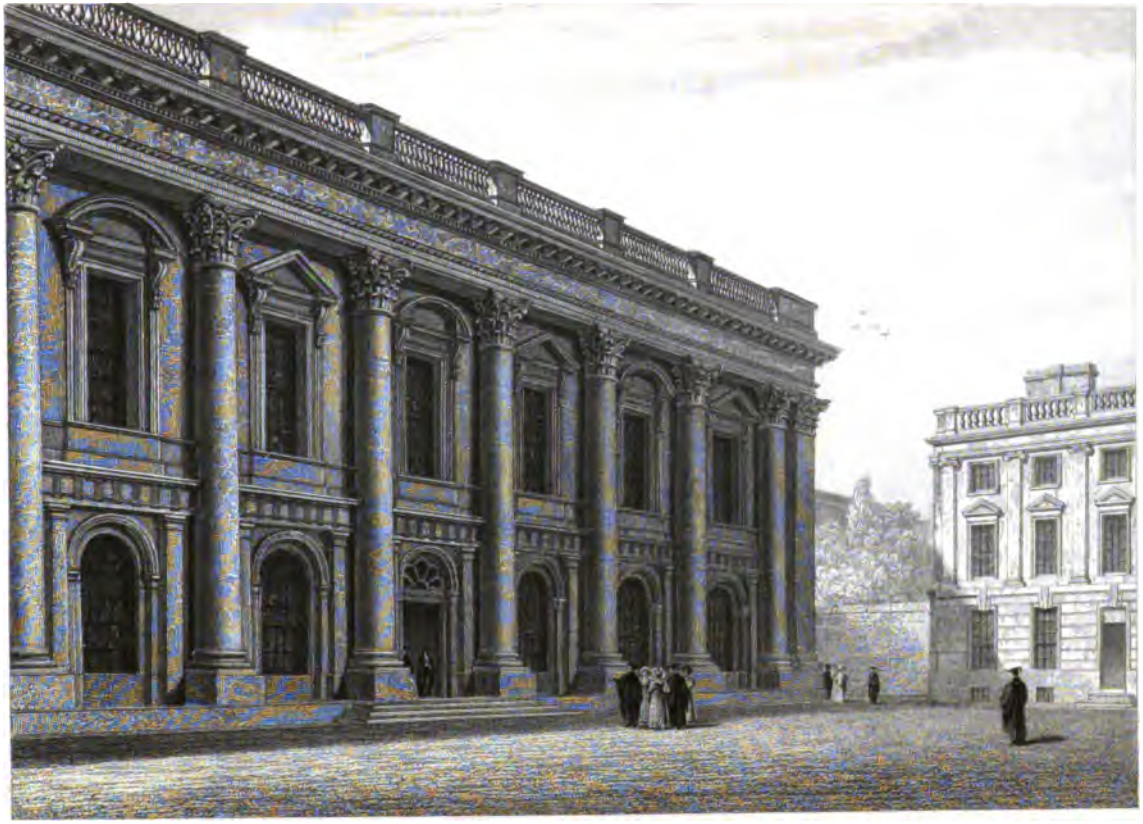
PECKWATER QUADRANGLE. This square derives its name from an ancient inn, or hostel, called from its owner Peckwater's inn; which had been given to the monks of St. Frideswide so early as the reign of Henry III. It stood at the south-west corner of the present square, where two canons' lodgings [g] have been built. This, to-

[g] Namely, those belonging to the canons of the third and seventh stalls. As the canons' lodgings are sometimes described as belonging to a stall of a certain number, the following is given as the situation in which each canon is placed in succession by the royal grant:

First stall.—North-western angle of the great quadrangle.

Second.—In the cloisters contiguous to the chapter house: this was formerly the residence of the prior of St. Frideswide.

Third.—On the left passing from the great quadrangle to Peckwater, opposite the western end of the library.



THE LIBRARY, CHRIST CHURCH.

gether with Vine-hall, which stood on the north side of the square, was given to the college, with two other smaller halls, by king Henry VIII. Having been formed into a square series of buildings during the deaneries of Brian Duppa and Samuel Fell, it received its present form and elevation in 1705, under the superintendence and skill of dean Aldrich, assisted by the liberal contributions of several benefactors, and more especially a munificent donation from Dr. Antony Radcliffe, one of the canons; the memory of which noble act is perpetuated in an inscription appearing on the northern front. This building comprises seventy-two sets of rooms for students, and the canon's house of the seventh stall [h].

LIBRARY. The Library, which forms the southern side of Peckwater quadrangle, standing detached from any other building, and presenting a very handsome elevation, was commenced in the year 1716, but not wholly finished till 1761. The books belonging to the college had formerly been preserved in a building standing on the north side of the chaplains' quadrangle; which anciently had been a refectory to the convent of St. Frideswide. On the completion of the new library in Peck-

Fourth.—On the eastern side of the great quadrangle in the middle between the deanery and the professor of divinity's lodgings.

Fifth.—On the same side next the hall, always appropriated to the regius professor of divinity.

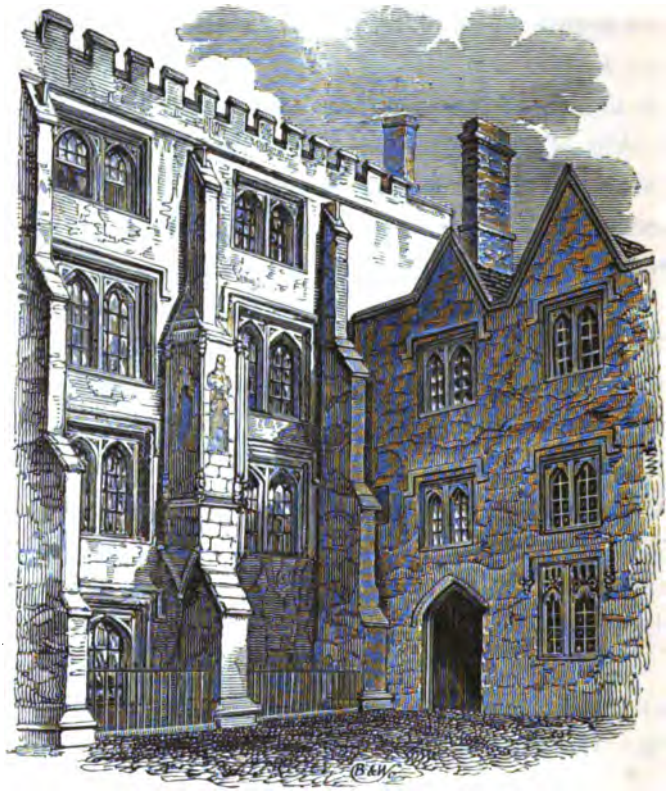
Sixth.—South-western angle appropriated to the professor of Hebrew.

Seventh.—South-western angle of Peckwater.

Eighth.—North side of the great quadrangle next the deanery.

[h] The balustrade and parapet round the whole of this quadrangle was renewed in 1829 with Bath stone, and it is hoped that this stone will be used in all future repairs.

water, this building was converted into rooms in 1775, but it still retains its appellation of "the old Library[i]."



THE OLD LIBRARY IN ITS PRESENT STATE, 1833.

[i] A drawing of this old library by archdeacon Gooch, between 1767 and 1775, in the possession of the dean and chapter, has been engraved by Skelton in his Oxonia Antiqua. The appearance of the interior was then that of a very well proportioned and handsome Gothic room, with a stone pulpit on the south side in a recess, or *oriole, oratoriolum,* of three divisions at the back, which may still be traced on the outside of the buttress, and is shewn in the woodcut above. The ground-floor was made the college lecture-room in 1775, and continued to be used as such until 1829, when a handsome room for this

The NEW LIBRARY was originally designed to have an open piazza below; but as the literary treasures to be deposited required more space than this plan had contemplated, the lower part was enclosed, and fitted up to contain a portion of the books, and also a collection of paintings bequeathed to the College by brigadier-general Guise, in the year 1765 [k]. To this collection of pictures a valuable accession was made in 1828, by a present from the Hon. W. T. H. Fox Strangways, of several original specimens of the early masters before painting in oils was introduced, as Cimabue, Giotto de Bondone, and others, and one specimen of the first Italian who painted in oils, Andrea de Castagno, masters whose remaining works are extremely rare, and particularly valuable, as illustrating the rise and progress of the art. There is also here a fine large painting by Vandyke, representing

purpose was built over the lobby to the kitchen, communicating with the hall staircase: and the old lecture-room was also converted into sets of rooms for the young men.

[k] What may have been the extent of the collection of books belonging to the monks, it is not perhaps easy to say: nor is it certain that any of these ever came into the possession of the college. But there is remaining in the archives of the library of Corpus Christi College a curious manuscript, being the memorandum-book of John Dormer, an Oxford bookseller; in which he has set down, in Latin, the names, sizes, and prices of books which he sold at his shop in Oxford; and he particularly enumerates those which he sold to the convent of St. Frideswide, as well as those sold at St. Frideswide's fair, and after, in the year 1520. It is not a little remarkable to find among these some works of most decided *heresy;* the principal works of Erasmus, and even of Martin Luther himself. Moreover, there appears a most delightful sprinkling of old English pieces, *ballads, plays, romances,* &c. enough to ruin a collector, and establish a second Roxburghe sale! There is reason to hope that, through the diligence of some lover of ancient lore, this interesting relic may hereafter be communicated to the public. It was one of Twyne's MSS.

the Continence of Scipio, which was presented to the college by lord Frederick Campbell, in 1809.

The upper portion of the library contains a most valuable collection of books in every department of literature, bequeathed by various benefactors. The chief among these is archbishop Wake, who in 1737 left to the society his library of many thousand printed volumes, a collection of MSS., among which are some Greek MSS. of the New Testament, numerous volumes of letters, &c.; also a cabinet of coins and medals. Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, gave by will his library, consisting of many thousand volumes, in 1731[1]. Robert Burton, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," left many of his curious books: all which bear his name, written with his own hand. Dr. Morris, regius professor of Hebrew, left many rare and valuable Oriental books; also a small annuity for the purchase of books, and a rent charge of *5l.* for ever, to be paid to a student, M. A. who should, on the 8th of November, deliver a Latin oration in praise of sir Thomas Bodley, before the vice-chancellor, &c. at the annual visitation of the Bodleian library. Bishop Fell was a benefactor to this, as to every other portion of the college, over which he so admirably presided. Dean Aldrich bequeathed his library of classical books in 1710.

[1] It must be remembered to his honour, that the *first* person who exerted himself towards obtaining an adequate supply of books for the use of this society was Otho Nicholson, the same generous person who conferred so signal a benefit on the city, by bringing to it the supply of spring-water from the hill of Hinksey, and erecting the curious conduit which once stood at Carfax, and now adorns the pleasure-grounds at Nuneham, of which a good engraving is prefixed to the Oxford almanack for 1833. Nicholson repaired the old library above-mentioned, himself bestowing considerable sums, and by his example exciting other benefactors to acts of similar generosity.

Dr. W. Stratford, canon, a lover and patron of English antiquarian literature, bequeathed his collection of books in 1729. Dr. Nicholson left a valuable collection of books in divinity, &c. Dr. Philip Barton, canon, left by will, in 1765, his collection of British, Anglo-Saxon, and English coins, among which are some valuable and rare specimens: and Dr. Richard Brown, regius professor of Hebrew, bequeathed a collection of Arabic coins in 1780, among which are complete sets, both in gold and silver, of the celebrated "Zodiac coins" of Hindostan [m].

PART OF THE CHAPLAINS' QUADRANGLE; S. W.

THE CHAPLAINS' QUADRANGLE. This square, lying to the south of the cathedral church, is understood to

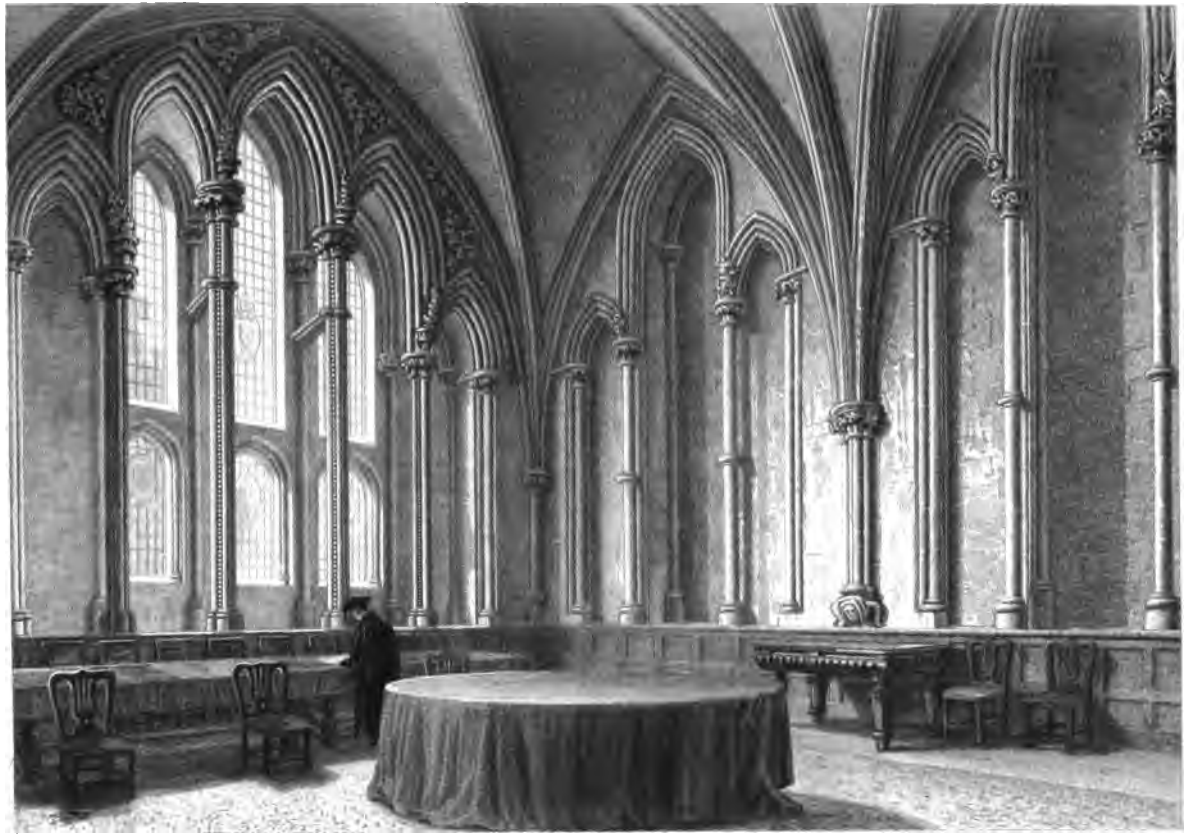
[m] The arrangement of the interior of this magnificent apartment is both handsome and appropriate. Besides the books, coins, and paintings, the library contains a marble whole-length figure of Grecian work, and of great elegance, which was dug up near the town of Pella in Macedonia, and was presented by A. Mackenzie, student, in 1805: also a bronze bust of Marcus Modius, a Greek physician, presented by lord Fred. Campbell: a full-length marble statue of John Locke, and mar-

have formed part of the buildings of the priory; its north side being occupied, as before stated, by the refectory, formerly used as a library, and now converted into rooms. Some parts of this square, erected by Mr. Philip King, auditor of the college, in 1638, having been accidentally injured by fire in 1669, were rebuilt by bishop Fell, and finished in 1672. The same munificent benefactor completed that range of rooms which looks toward the Long Walk, and is called, in honour of him, Fell's Buildings. The windows on the ground-floor still retain the stone munnions. Those above are modernized.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE. This magnificent room appears to have been built in the thirteenth century, but the exact date of its erection has not been recorded[n]. It is one of the finest specimens of the early style of pointed architecture in England; and if it could be restored to its original proportions by the removal of the partition-wall, which has been erected for purposes of convenience, and now divides it into two nearly equal portions, it would be quite unrivalled; and would excite that universal admiration to which it is justly entitled. In the outer part of this room, against the wall on the right

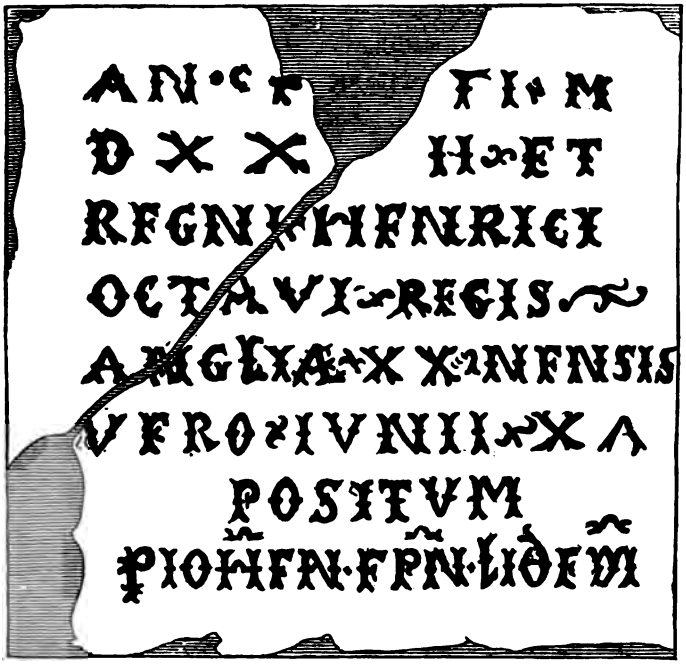
ble busts of king George I. II. III.; of Dr. R. Frewin, Dr. Freind, archbishop Robinson, archbishop Markham, Dr. Busby, Dr. Trevor, bishop of Durham, archbishop Boulter, general Guise, and bishop Bagot; by Rysbrack, Roubilliac, Bacon, and Chantrey.

[n] The popular notion that the Saxon doorway, which forms the entrance to this noble room, was removed from the west end of the cathedral by Wolsey, is clearly erroneous: nor does it appear probable that it has ever been removed at all; but, with the massive wall in which it is situated, forming the west end of the present room, belonged to an earlier building: this opinion is strengthened by the remains of two Saxon windows in the same wall, one on each side of the doorway, the decorations of which in the interior exactly correspond with those of the doorway itself. See p. 21.



The Chapter House

hand of the entrance, is now preserved the original foundation-stone of Wolsey's college at Ipswich; which was rescued from destruction by the Rev. Richard Canning, rector of Harkstead and Freston in Suffolk, and bequeathed by him to the dean and chapter in 1789.



"Anno Christi 1528, et Regni Henrici Octavi, Regis Angliæ, 20, Mensis vero Junii 15, positum per Johannem, Episcopum Lidensem."

CANTERBURY QUADRANGLE. Adjoining to Peckwater's inn, on the east, stood formerly Canterbury College, or Hall, dedicated to the study of the canon and civil law. The celebrated Wicliffe is said to have been warden, and sir Thomas More at a later period was a member, having studied there under Linacre and Grocyn. This establishment, founded by archbishop Islip in 1363, appears to have been chiefly intended as a nursery for the

monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, until it fell into the hands of Henry VIII. who transferred it, with other buildings, to this college. Dean Brian Duppa repaired and fitted it up for the reception of students; and in that form and condition it remained until the year 1773, when the old buildings were removed, and the square was reconstructed upon a new design, chiefly through the princely munificence of Dr. Robinson, lord Rokeby, archbishop of Armagh, who gave more than 4000*l.* for that purpose. The fine Doric gateway was erected in 1778, from a design by Mr. J. Wyatt. There is an engraving of the former gateway taken from the exterior, by J. B. Malchair, published in 1793; and a part of the interior is visible in Loggan's bird's-eye view, 1675. The south side of this court was rebuilt in 1783.

THE WALKS. The favourite and much frequented walks in Christ Church Meadow were first made by Wolsey, partly of the earth and rubbish removed by cart-loads from the foundations of his college, new church, and "fayre gate;" partly of chips of stone accumulated from the newly-carved roof of the choir. At a later period, the Long Walk was raised higher by bishop Fell, with the rubbish brought from the north side of the great quadrangle and from Fell's Buildings. And, lastly, it was once more raised by dean Aldrich, with the rubbish of Peckwater quadrangle. From the materials of which it was originally composed, it obtained the name of "the *white* walk;" which was afterwards corrupted into the "*wide* walk;" and now it is sometimes called "the *broad* walk." A considerable part of the meadow, called formerly Stockwell Mead, was the gift of lady Elizabeth de Montacute, whose tomb is in the cathedral, and coat of arms in the roof of the cloister.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.

THE HALL.

University College.

THE history of this college, which has been occasionally made the subject of much controversy, is so intimately connected with the early annals of the university, that it presents a peculiar claim to the notice of all those who feel an interest in tracing the origin and progress of our academical institutions. That Oxford was the national school, or place of general study, for the endowment and

support of which king Alfred, as his contemporary biographer assures us, annually allotted one-fourth part of that moiety of his royal revenues which he devoted to the service of God, can scarcely admit of a doubt; when we consider, that all historians and antiquaries in succession, from the time of Asser, concur in mentioning this city expressly as the place. The only difference in their statements appears to be, that some use the plural number instead of the singular, in describing this endowment of the Saxon monarch; though the word SCHOLA, used by Asser[a], and repeated by Florence of Worcester in the twelfth century, evidently comprehends that aggregate of academical halls, or collegiate schools, which Matthew Paris, in the century immediately following, denominates an UNIVERSITY; describing it as consisting of students assembled from various parts of the world. The same term is used by this accomplished historian, when he tells us, that in the year 1209 all the masters and scholars seceded from the university, to the number of THREE THOUSAND, leaving not one behind.

This passage is important, as illustrating the state of the university previous to the benefaction of William of Durham, which we are about to commemorate. Feuds and secessions were then common, from the terrible conflicts of adverse parties, the want of discipline, and the defect of statutes. In this state of things, the considerate liberality of this eminent scholar was seasonably and judiciously applied.

Very few particulars of the life of this great benefactor have been preserved. It is probable, that he was a native of the place from which he took his name; that he

[a] De rebus gestis Ælfredi, p. 67, ed. Wise, 1722. See also Flor. p. 594, ed. 1601. M. Paris, pp. 191, 365, 470, 740, &c.

studied at Oxford, and thence removed to Paris. He was afterwards made rector of Weremunde, or Wearmouth, in the county of Durham. According to Matthew Paris, from whom this account is chiefly taken, he died at Rouen in Normandy in the year 1249, as he was returning from the court of Rome, whither it is supposed he had gone to solicit the bishopric of Durham, which was then vacant. He is described as a man distinguished for his learning and great wealth. According to Leland, he was appointed archbishop of Rouen, and was buried in that cathedral. The precise spot cannot now be ascertained, but there is reason to believe his remains are deposited in the chapel, a view of which is engraved in Skelton's Pietas Oxoniensis.

By his will he bequeathed to the university the sum of 310 marks in trust for the purchase of annual rents, to provide a maintenance for a considerable number of masters, (that title then implying the highest academical degree,) who should be natives of Durham or its vicinity. The chancellor and masters of the university appear to have executed the trust confided to them with great fidelity and judgment[b]. Part of this money they lent out at interest on good security, and with the remainder they by degrees purchased tenements and quitrents in Oxford. The first purchase ascertained by deeds preserved in the college was made in 1253, consisting of a corner-house, with some schools attached, in School street. In 1255 they bought Drogheda, or Drowda hall, in the High street, directly opposite to the college gate, and still the property of the college: in 1263, the hall with four schools adjoining their former purchase, said, in the Survey 7th Edward I. to be called, as now, Brasen

[b] See Wood ap. Gutch, p. 40.

Nose: and in 1270 a quitrent of fifteen shillings from two houses in the High street, now forming part of the Angel inn[c].

An annual income having now been provided, amounting to eighteen marks, or more[d], the chancellor and masters proceeded to carry the intentions of the donor more completely into effect, by selecting four masters "of good learning and manners, who had been regents in arts," for whose use it should be applied. These four masters, or scholars, were required to live together in one house; the property was made over to them; and a small body of statutes agreed upon in 1280. They were thus constituted an independent society. A more enlarged body of statutes was delivered to them in 1292, and again in 1311, 1380, 1475, and 1478[e].

It is uncertain in what building this small society was first established; but there is reason to believe they occupied the house in School street, which had been first purchased for them. It is supposed they removed to Great University hall, their present situation in the High street, about 1343. Whether the university may have in any way united these masters with the remains of any former society, or placed them in any of those halls which tradition has assigned to king Alfred, cannot now be ascertained. But, if we look only to the date of the

[c] William Killingmarsh of this college was principal of Drowda hall 9 Hen. VI; and other members are also recorded as principals of the same hall, Little University hall, St. Andrew's hall in Kybald street, Brasenose hall, &c.; all which belonged to this society, till they sold Brasenôse and the Little University hall adjoining it to sir Richard Sutton, in 1509. See Wood ap. Gutch, Fasti, pp. 42, 49, 52, 60.

[d] See the first statutes in Smith, p. 17.

[e] See Wood ap. Gutch, p. 42. The statutes now in use were drawn up in 1736, and confirmed by king George the second.

three first purchases, when the foundation at least of the future society may justly be said to have been laid, we may allow that the title bestowed upon this college in some letters, addressed by the university about the year 1441 to pope Eugenius and others, is not inappropriate, in which it is styled their Eldest Daughter: "Senior Filia, Collegium Antiquius Universitatis[f]." It is with strict propriety, therefore, that this society, being distinguished from all others in its original foundation, as well as its peculiar endowments and statutes, has been denominated "the Great Hall of the University," or the "University College[g]." Hence also it is justly entitled to that academical precedence which has been usually allotted to it.

It would carry us much beyond the limits of the present work, to enter into any detail of the several arguments adduced to support or invalidate the accounts which have been given of the superior antiquity of this college, or of its claim to be considered as a royal foundation on the ground of king Alfred's endowment. Though there may be much in these early records which cannot now be substantiated by direct proofs, much which is probably altogether erroneous, yet there is sufficient evidence to shew, that this claim does not rest merely on such vague authority as is often supposed. It is certainly recognised in an order of parliament as early as the year 1384[h].

[f] Lib. Epist. Wood ap. Gutch, p. 38.

[g] Its legal title still is "the College of the Great Hall of the University," Collegium Magnæ Aulæ Universitatis.

[h] This order of parliament, sent in answer to a petition from the college, directing the case to be heard in the king's council, is endorsed on the copy in the college, and commences thus: "Par ce

It is obvious, that the right of the crown to the patronage, or visitation of the college, rests on the ground that it had been a royal foundation through Alfred. This right was confirmed by a judgment given in the court of King's Bench so late as in the year 1726, on occasion of a disputed election to the mastership[i]. The fellows on one side had appealed to the king as their lawful visitor; on the other side it was maintained that the visitation belonged to the chancellor and masters of the university, who had been constituted the trustees of William of Durham. As the question affected the privileges of the university as well as the prerogative of the crown, the king was advised to refer the matter to the courts of law, in order that both parties might produce their evidence. The case was accordingly argued at considerable length in the court of King's Bench; and much interesting evidence was brought forward on both sides, which is still preserved in the college archives. Judgment was given that the claim of a royal foundation had been established, and that the king was in consequence the true and lawful visitor of the college.

If any weight is to be attached to the authorities above stated, William of Durham must be considered rather as the restorer than the founder of University College: though, as far as regards the endowment which the col-

que tesmoigné est en Parliament que le College deinz escript est del fundation des Progenitours de nostre Seigneur le Roy et de son Patronage," &c. The same appears in a writ issued to stay all proceedings against the college in 1389. This right is also recognised in several licenses of mortmain, and other grants from the crown, in the respective reigns of Hen. IV, Hen. VI, Elizabeth, and James I. Rot. Par. 7 Ric. II. vol. iii. p. 176. Smith, p. 127.

[i] Smith's Annals of the College appeared just two years after this, being printed at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1728.

lege now enjoys, and its present constitution, this latter title might with justice be conceded to him.

Benefactors.—The society soon after its establishment received considerable support from the liberality of benefactors. Gilbert Yngleberd in 1290, Philip Yngleberd, or de Beverley, in 1320, and Robert de Replyngham in 1332, are the first on record: but their benefactions have long since been lost. A valuable addition was made to their revenues in 1403, through the interest of Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham; who prevailed on king Henry IV. to endow the college with an estate in Essex for the maintenance of three fellows, to be chosen from the dioceses of York and Durham.

In 1442, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, gave the advowson of the impropriate rectory of Arncliffe in Yorkshire, to provide for three fellows to be chosen from the dioceses of York, Durham, and Carlisle. By means of this donation, and forty marks previously received from cardinal Beaufort, the society were enabled to build a new refectory, and enlarge their premises.

Liberal endowments of scholarships and exhibitions followed in rapid succession between the years 1584 and 1618: from Francis Russel, earl of Bedford; which benefaction has been since lost: Robert Dudley, the celebrated earl of Leicester; a fine original portrait of whom, presented to the college, is preserved in the master's lodgings: Otho Hunt, sometime fellow, rector of Methley in Yorkshire: John Freyston, esq. of Altofts in the same county: John Brown, sometime fellow, and vicar of Basingstoke, Hants: and Robert Gunsley, a student in this college, rector of Tittesley in Surrey.

In 1618, Charles Greenwood, sometime fellow, and rector of Thornhill in Yorkshire, left by will a sum of money for the endowment of certain fellowships and scholarships; but the will being disputed by one of the executors, his intention was not carried into effect. The college however received from him 1500*l.* towards the new buildings.

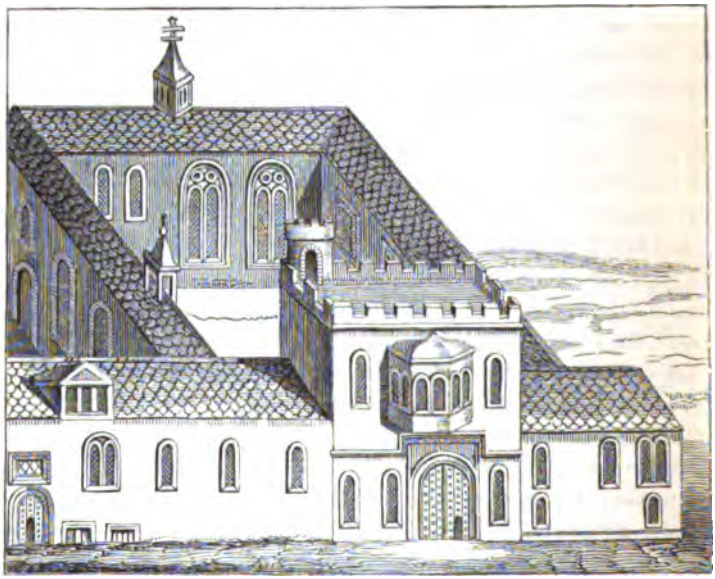
The example of Mr. Greenwood was nobly imitated by his pupil sir Simon Bennet, bart., also a student in this house, to whom the college is indebted for one of the most valuable portions of its endowments. He bequeathed in 1631 his estate in Northamptonshire for the completion of part of the New Buildings; and to provide maintenance for eight fellows and eight scholars: but the estate not proving so productive as had been expected, the number was afterwards reduced by decree of the court of chancery to four fellows and four scholars. These are selected from persons born within the province of Canterbury.

In 1714, Dr. Radcliffe, the distinguished founder of the library which bears his name, bequeathed to this college, of which he had been a scholar, an estate in Yorkshire, charged with payments to two travelling fellows, who are appointed by the lord chancellor and certain officers of state. He left also 6000*l.* for building the smaller quadrangle, comprising the master's lodgings, chambers for his fellows, &c.

In 1764, Dr. Browne, master of the college, added two scholarships; and augmented some of those which had been previously founded.

By means of these and some other benefactions of less value the society now consists of a master, twelve fellows, and eighteen scholars, besides some exhibitioners.

It is gratifying to observe how many in this list of benefactors had partaken in early life of the assistance furnished by such endowments; thus testifying their good-will and their gratitude to the college, for the benefits they had received, by providing the means of extending more widely to others in after-ages the same advantages, which they had themselves enjoyed.



NEELE'S VIEW OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE IN 1566.

BUILDINGS.—Little information is now to be col-

lected respecting the character of the buildings[k], which this society occupied, previous to the reign of Henry VI. About the beginning of that reign, Antony à Wood informs us, the old buildings, "which stood without any method," that is, without any appearance of uniformity, being erected at different periods, and consisting of several halls or tenements purchased of different proprietors, were taken down with a view of reducing them into one regular and quadrangular pile. This was in some degree effected by the liberality of successive benefactors. A new refectory was built on the east side about the year 1450, by the assistance of Henry Percy and cardinal Beaufort. The annexed view by Neele is supposed to represent this quadrangle. The tower over the gate was added so late as the reign of Henry VIII. by R. Hamsterley, then master, and repaired or enlarged by T. Key, c. 1561. Many of the windows in the principal chambers in this old building, as well as in the hall and chapel,

[k] It is by no means certain what building was distinguished by the name of Great University hall. Wood maintains that it was the same as Selvern hall: if this be admitted, it must have stood between the present gateway of the large quadrangle and the bay windows; for Selvern hall was the last house in St. Mary's parish. The situation of Little University hall may be more accurately ascertained, for it is described in some deeds in 1384—1401, as "messuagium ab antiquo vocatum le Lyttel Universite Halle," situated between a tenement on the east, bounded by Horsemul (now Logic) lane, and Ludlowe hall on the west. Ludlowe hall was the first house in St. Peter's parish, and must have stood nearly on the site of the present bay windows: so that there is good reason to believe that the part of the old buildings in Loggan's view, marked by the projecting chimney and low buttresses, is a portion of the ancient Little University hall, which Ross attributed to the time of Alfred; meaning probably some earlier building on the same site. These old buildings constituted the master's lodgings in the time of Loggan, with the offices and gardens southward as far as Horsemul hall at the end of Kibald street, which separated the parishes of St. Mary and St. John.

were adorned with armorial bearings, and different devices, to record the bounty of benefactors, or the fame of illustrious members of the society. Most of these have been accurately described by Antony à Wood, to whom Oxford will be for ever deeply indebted, for rescuing from oblivion so many interesting memorials both of the university and city[1].

OLD BUILDINGS ON THE SITE OF THE SMALLER QUADRANGLE; FROM LOGGAN, 1675.

These buildings having become much dilapidated, especially on the west and north sides, which were the oldest parts, the society formed a design of erecting a new quadrangle on an enlarged scale; carrying the line to the south and west considerably beyond the range of the old buildings, so as to enclose an area of 100 feet square. In this they were greatly assisted by Mr. Charles Greenwood; who contributed 1500*l.* towards the expense, and

[1] The front then extended only a few feet beyond the present bay windows. See Hist. and Antiq. by Gutch, Oxford, 1786; pp. 56—69.

is generally understood to have furnished the design. John Acroyde and both the Bentleys died before the buildings were commenced, but it would seem from the college records, that they were consulted by the society respecting plans and estimates. The first stone of the new buildings was laid on the 14th of April, 1634, on the west side; and the whole of that wing was completed in about two years, at an expense of rather more than 1400*l.* The north side fronting the High street was begun on the 19th of June, 1635: and shortly after, the south side containing the hall and chapel. The east side was not completed till 1674; the works having been much delayed by the distractions of the times and the difficulty of raising adequate funds. The greater part of the expense of these works was defrayed by the benefaction of sir Simon Bennet, the trustees of whose estate paid to the college upwards of 5000*l.* for this purpose.

In the original design, as may be seen in Loggan's view, the ogee battlement on the sides was carried along the hall and chapel; and the space below the windows presented only a blank wall, resembling that in Oriel and Wadham colleges; while the centre was adorned, according to the fashion of the day, with Doric pilasters, a semicircular pediment, square-headed windows, and niches for the statues of Alfred and St. Cuthbert. The present front was ingeniously substituted in the year 1800, from the design of the late Dr. Griffith, then fellow, and afterwards master, of the college; to whose taste and architectural skill the college is deeply indebted.

Above the gateway of this quadrangle, in the interior, is a statue of James II, placed there in 1687 through the influence of Dr. Obadiah Walker, then master of the

Dolce, burnt in wood by Dr. Griffith, is placed over the altar. The carving round the altarpiece is by Grinlin Gibbons; the screen was executed by Robert Barker of London. The original ceiling of oak panel-work having become decayed, the present vaulting was put up in 1802. The stained glass in the side windows was the work of Abraham Van Linge in 1641, and cost 190*l.* The colouring is rich, but it unfortunately betrays too much of the Dutch school of design. The east window, given by Dr. Radcliffe, as well as part of the oriel window in the hall, was executed in 1687 by Henry Giles, an artist of some celebrity at York; but the colours have almost vanished.

This chapel contains many monuments of chaste design: but the most interesting is that executed by Flaxman to the memory of sir W. Jones. The bas-relief representing this eminent judge and oriental scholar preparing his great work, the Digest of the Hindoo Laws, by the assistance of the Brahmin, is one of the happiest designs of that celebrated sculptor.

THE HALL.—The old refectory, built about 1450, as we before observed, stood on the east side of the quadrangle. The present hall was completed about 1657[o]. The former roof was framed with open timber work, like other halls built about the same time, with a lantern in the centre. The interior was entirely refitted in 1766 at a considerable expense, through the generous contributions of several members of the college, whose arms are emblazoned on the wainscot. At the same time the windows on the south side were walled up. The handsome fireplace, the gift of sir Roger Newdigate, founder of the University prize which bears his name, is said

[o] Wood ap. Gutch, pp. 59—61.

fourth being open to the master's garden. The north and east sides were built from the bequest of Dr. Radcliffe, about the year 1719, whose statue is placed over the gateway in the interior, with an inscription on a tablet below. The extensive front of this college, being nearly 260 feet, its height, and the uniformity of its gateways, windows, &c. render it a striking object in the High street[n]. In a niche over the western gateway is a statue of queen Anne, and in a corresponding situation over the eastern gateway is a similar statue of queen Mary II.

THE CHAPEL.—It was not till the year 1369 that the society possessed a place of worship within their own walls: previous to this, they had made use of St. Mary's and St. Peter's churches. The old chapel represented in Neele's view was consecrated to the memory of St. Cuthbert in 1476. The windows, which were removed just before the time of Antony à Wood, were adorned with many interesting inscriptions, figures, and armorial bearings, which he has carefully recorded. But this chapel being found too small, the present one was begun in 1639, to the south of the old building, and completed in 1665. The interior is fitted up in the Grecian style; and, notwithstanding the incongruity of Corinthian ornaments in a Gothic room, is much admired for the elegance of its general appearance. The wainscot round the altar is of cedar: the rest of foreign oak. A singularly curious copy of the Salvator Mundi by Carlo

[n] The house to the west was Stanton hall, afterward the Three Tuns tavern. Between this and the college stood Deep hall, afterward called the Principality, taken down in 1809. The old gateway now stands at the back of the college, near the almshouses built by the late alderman John Parsons.

EMINENT MEN.—This college has contributed a due proportion of men, who have arisen to eminence in church and state. Twenty-one bishops and archbishops, with many other distinguished characters, have received their education within these walls: but want of space compels us to omit the greater part of them[r]. We may however mention Langley, bishop of Durham, afterwards cardinal; Flemming, bishop of Lincoln, founder of Lincoln college; lord Herbert of Cherbury; Stanyhurst, the poet; Bingham, author of the Origines Ecclesiasticæ; Carte, the historian; many of the celebrated family of Digges; and Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, author of the Archæologia Græca[s]. In more recent times, out of many who have earned for themselves honourable distinction in the different pursuits of life, we may be permitted, without the charge of invidious partiality, to select the following; who in early life were fellows of this society: sir W. Jones, chief justice of Calcutta; sir Robert Chambers, chief justice of Bengal; sir Thomas Plumer, master of the rolls; sir Edward West, chief justice of Bombay; lord Stowell, judge in the court of admiralty; and his brother the venerable earl of Eldon, sometime lord high chancellor of England, and now high steward of the university.

[r] The names omitted may be seen in Wood; and in Chalmers, pp. 39—42. Bishop Bancroft, who built the old palace at Cuddesden, was master of this college. His portrait, with a view of the palace in the background, is in the master's dining-room.

[s] Bishop Ridley, the martyr, was elected to a fellowship here; but feeling certain of obtaining a fellowship in his own college at Cambridge, he determined to remain in that university.

FRONT OF BALLIOL COLLEGE.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.

THE ORIGINAL SEAL.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

THE various dates assigned to the foundation of this college have been rather assumed than ascertained. It is said to have been founded so early as 1263, just before the time when John de Balliol joined the standard of Henry III. against Simon de Montfort and the rebel barons. It seems however to be generally agreed, that this John de Balliol, the original founder, and father of the unfortunate king of Scotland of that name, died in the year 1269[a]; and, as it appears, almost suddenly; leav-

[a] See Dugdale's Baronage, I, 524. He is said to have died at Newby Abbey, founded by Dervorgilla, near Dumfries, and to have

ing his benevolent designs, whatever they were, totally unsettled. But his widow, the lady Dervorgilla, daughter of Alan of Galloway, descended from Fergus, prince and lord of Galloway, determined to give effect to the wishes of her husband, expressed on his deathbed[b]. Accordingly, having domiciliated the scholars, to whom

been buried there. His lady embalmed his heart, and placed it in a case of ivory, bound with silver, near the high altar; on which account the abbey is oftener called Sweet-heart and Suave-cordium. The ruins still remain on the banks of the river Annan. The lady Dervorgilla appears to have died about the year 1289-90. The mandate to the crown escheator south of Trent, to take into the king's hands all the lands and tenements which she held of him in capite is dated 17 Ed. I. Abbrev. Rot. Orig. p. 63. Sir John de Balliol, her son and heir, king of Scotland, did homage to Edw. I. 29 Oct. 1293 for his lands in England held of king Edward, and about the same time agreed to pay to the king's exchequer 3,289*l.* "pro relevio suo de terris et tenementis quæ fuerunt Dervorgulle de Balliolo matris suæ in Scocia." V. Rot. Orig. and Rot. Pat. 21—24. Ed. I.

[b] This joint design in founding a nursery for learning seems to be significantly represented on the ancient seal of the college, of which we have given a wood-cut. In the lower compartment we find John de Balliol and the lady Dervorgilla, both kneeling, each with one hand elevated, and supporting the college buildings above. By the side of each are their appropriate escutcheons. In the upper compartment, under a demi-quatrefoil arch, corresponding with the one below, is a figure of the blessed Virgin, sitting with a celestial crown on her head, and the infant Jesus on her knee. Under her feet are the words, "DOMUS SCHOLARIUM DE BALLIOLO," in a contracted form. Round the verge of the seal, after "SIGILLUM COMMUNE DE BALLIOLO," with the usual abbreviations, the following hexameter occurs, in allusion to the escutcheons of the four families, (viz. Balliol, Galloway, Huntingdon, and Chester,) which were united in John de Balliol and his wife Dervorgilla:

"SCVTA : NOTANT : QVI : SINT : PIA : VIRGO : DOMVM : TIBI : DANTES."

The seal now in use is very inferior to the ancient one, both in design and execution. It was substituted in the 30th of queen Elizabeth, when a royal charter was granted to the body corporate under the legal title of "The Master and Scholars of Balliol College."

her late husband had granted annual exhibitions out of his personal estate, now in the hands of his executors, she gave them statutes under her own seal. These statutes, beautifully written on a piece of parchment of the size of a small quarto, and bearing a very perfect impression of this seal, are still in the possession of the college. They are dated from Botel, or Bootle, in Cumberland, 10 Edward I. A. D. 1282; and, though no longer in force, they afford an insight into the state of the university at that period.

The first tenement inhabited by the society was one hired by the foundress from the chancellor and masters of the university; and was for a long time called Old Balliol hall[c]. But in 1284, within two years after the statutes were given, the lady Dervorgilla purchased a considerable tenement in perpetuity of John de Ewe, an opulent citizen of Oxford, then and long before called Mary's or Mary hall; which tenement, together with the convenient appendage of three pieces of land on the north and east sides of it, was, after license obtained from the crown, confirmed to Walter de Foderinghaye and others for the scholars of Balliol college for ever.

An opportunity having thus presented itself for enlarging this establishment, the foundress began to repair the premises, and to add a refectory, a kitchen, and other offices suitable to a college; so that nothing was now wanting but an endowment. Accordingly she in the same year, 1284, settled on her scholars, and their suc-

[c] It was situated in Horsemonger street, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, and is supposed by Wood to be the same with Sparrow hall, afterwards called Hammond hall, or Hammond's lodgings; being at length purchased with money given by William Hammond, esq. of Guilford, in Surrey; who died in 1575. See Wood ap. Gutch, p.79.

cessors for ever, certain lands at Stamfordham and the Howgh in Northumberland, which had been purchased for this purpose by her late husband's executors. This she did, as her charter testifies, to the honour of the holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Catharine the martyr, and the whole court of heaven; and also in order that the institution which her husband had begun in Oxford, "ubi viget studium generale," might be there continued. This charter was confirmed[d], according to the practice of that age, by Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln[e], and by sir John de Balliol, son of Dervorgilla, afterwards king of Scotland.

Much of the original endowment was probably lost, and several bonds for the payment of moneys, chattels, &c. still remain uncancelled in the possession of the society. By additional benefactions however four plots of ground were obtained, situate for the most part to the east of the former property, and bounded by the land of

[d] This confirmation is dated at Lydington, or Liddington, where the Bishops of Lincoln had a palace, Id. Jun. 1284. Bonds were also executed in 1269 and 1284 by Hugh and Stephen de Balliol, heirs at law. The former has a seal of green wax appended to it; on which are the arms of the house of Balliol, with the lion-rampant of Galloway on the sinister canton. Wood's MSS. D. 2. 274.

[e] The same prelate in 1293 granted a license to enable the master and scholars, who were prevented by the frequent occurrence of disputations and lectures from attending divine service in the parish church, to celebrate sacred offices in an oratory or chapel within their own walls. They were however restricted from administering the sacraments, being bound, at the more solemn festivals of the year, to visit the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, then belonging to the abbey of Oseney. This latter provision was made in order that certain oblations, of which the abbey was very tenacious, might not be evaded. Subsequent licenses were granted under papal authority, by which the society were allowed to celebrate the sacraments in their own chapel dedicated in honour of St. Catharine. V. Gutch, p. 99.

the monks of Durham, now Trinity college. These lands were purchased in 1303 and 1310, from the family of Fetteplace, who were then respectable and opulent burghers of Oxford. Two inquisitions "ad quod damnum" were accordingly obtained, second and third of Edward II. by the first principal, Walter de Foderinghaye, and others, "for the enlargement of divers places in Oxford." In one of these, five messuages are enumerated; which were afterwards reduced into one quadrangular pile.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE.—The management and discipline of this society have been successively placed under the control of governors of three different denominations; procurators, principals, and masters. The procurators, or proctors, were instituted by the lady Dervorgilla herself. In process of time, however, the authority of these extrinsic procurators was almost superseded by the domestic vigilance of the principal; who by the title of warden, or *custos domus*, governed the society in all statutable matters; subject only to the visitatorial jurisdiction of the procurators in all cases of controversy or appeal, and having his election confirmed by them, according to the original provision in the statutes. These statutes remained in force till about the year 1340, when they were superseded in part by a new code, which the munificent benefaction of sir William Somervyle at that time afforded him an opportunity of enacting. This new code was confirmed by Richard Aungervyle, or De Bury, bishop of Durham, and by Edward de Balliol, king of Scotland, a descendant of the founder. The contrariety however between it and the original statutes of Dervorgilla became the source of so much dissension, that in 1364 the society obtained under the sanction of pope Urban V. a new body of laws from Simon Sudbury

bishop of London. But it appears that the result of this change was, from peculiar circumstances, unfavourable; and consequently, in the year 1504, letters were procured from pope Julius II. authorizing Richard Fox bishop of Winchester, and Roger Leyburn bishop of Carlisle, to amend the old and frame new statutes for the better government of the college. This last edition of the statutes, clear in its statements and judicious in its provisions, is supposed to have been chiefly drawn up by bishop Fox; and by it the society is now governed[f].

Benefactors.—The first benefactor on record is Hugh de Wychenbroke, Wy'enbroke, or Wy'en, latinized into Hugo de Vienna; who for 100 marks, so early as 1294, conveyed to the college for ever a soke of land with several houses in the parish of St. Laurence in the Jewry, London, and the advowson of the church there, reserving to the vicar 100 shillings yearly. Hence the emblem of this saint's martyrdom, a gridiron, is seen in different parts of the college, as on the exterior of the chapel, in the library, &c. On the latter occasion Wood describes it as the name-device of Thomas Barry, who was fellow of the college in 1395: blazoning it, "argent, a gridiron with *eight bars* sable." Edmonson has, "Barry of *six*," &c.

In 1310, two members of the society, Hugh de Warkenby and William de Sockam, having obtained a license of mortmain, granted four messuages in School street for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine service every day in a certain oratory, called afterwards St. Catharine's chapel, lately erected within the precincts of the college. Their example was followed by Richard Hunsingore, who in the 9th and 11th of Ed. II, not only gave the society a tenement in Oxford, let by lease to Merton college, but certain lands at Steeple Aston, and the manor of Wotton, in Oxfordshire. In 13 Ed. II. a fine of one mark was paid to the king by the master and scholars "pro licencia ingrediendi laicum feodum in Stapelaston," &c. In the same king's reign many other benefactors left several messuages in Oxford, which being chiefly halls or schools were let at high rents. Rot. Orig. Extract gross. fin. p. 251.

In the 14th Ed. III. sir William Felton, knt., gave the manor,

[f] One thing is very remarkable in the constitution of this society; they not only elect their own MASTER, but their VISITOR also.

together with the impropriate rectory of Abboldesley, or Abbotsley, in Huntingdonshire, for the purpose of augmenting the commons of the fellows from 8*d* to 12*d*. per week, and for a supply of clothes and books, with other necessaries. It was also at the same time provided that the scholars might continue in the college after they became masters and doctors, having previously been obliged to leave it, as soon as they had become inceptors, and in consequence were often exposed to great privations and distress.

About the same time sir Philip Somervyle, already mentioned, lord of the manor of Wykenore, or Wichenore in Staffordshire, granted to the society for ever the church of Mikelbenton, or Long Benton, with lands in the parish, being in the county of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, for the maintenance of six scholars, to be chosen by the sixteen fellows or scholars already established.

Two years after this donation, in 1343, Thomas Cave, rector of Welwyk in the county of York, left 100*l*. in the hands of William Broklesby, clerk, with which the three benefices of Fylingham, Rysolme, and Brattleby were purchased of the abbey of Avranches in Normandy, and settled on this house for ever.

Dr. John Bell, bishop of Worcester, before the year 1556, in which he died, gave his lands, tenements, and moveables, within the precincts of the close, churchyard, or parish of Clerkenwell, then in the suburbs of London, to found two exhibitions for natives of the diocese of Worcester. One of the houses belonging to this property is interesting from the tradition preserved by Pennant, that it was the residence of Oliver Cromwell, wherein he held conferences with Ireton, Bradshaw, and other regicides; on which account a view of it is given in Coxhead's Antiquities of London, 1814.

One fellowship and scholarship were added in 1615, and another fellowship and scholarship in 1676, endowed out of moneys bequeathed for charitable purposes by Peter Blundell, an opulent clothier of Tiverton, who died in 1601. As the grammar-school in that town was founded by him, his executors stipulated that the vacancies should always be supplied from that establishment, upon the nomination of certain feoffees.

Lady Elizabeth Periam, of Greenland, in Buckinghamshire, widow of sir W. Periam, knt., chief baron of the exchequer, and sister of the celebrated lord Bacon, in 1620 endowed a fellowship and two scholarships out of lands at Hambledon and Princes Risborough, in the county of Bucks. Her monument is in the church of Henley, Oxfordshire.

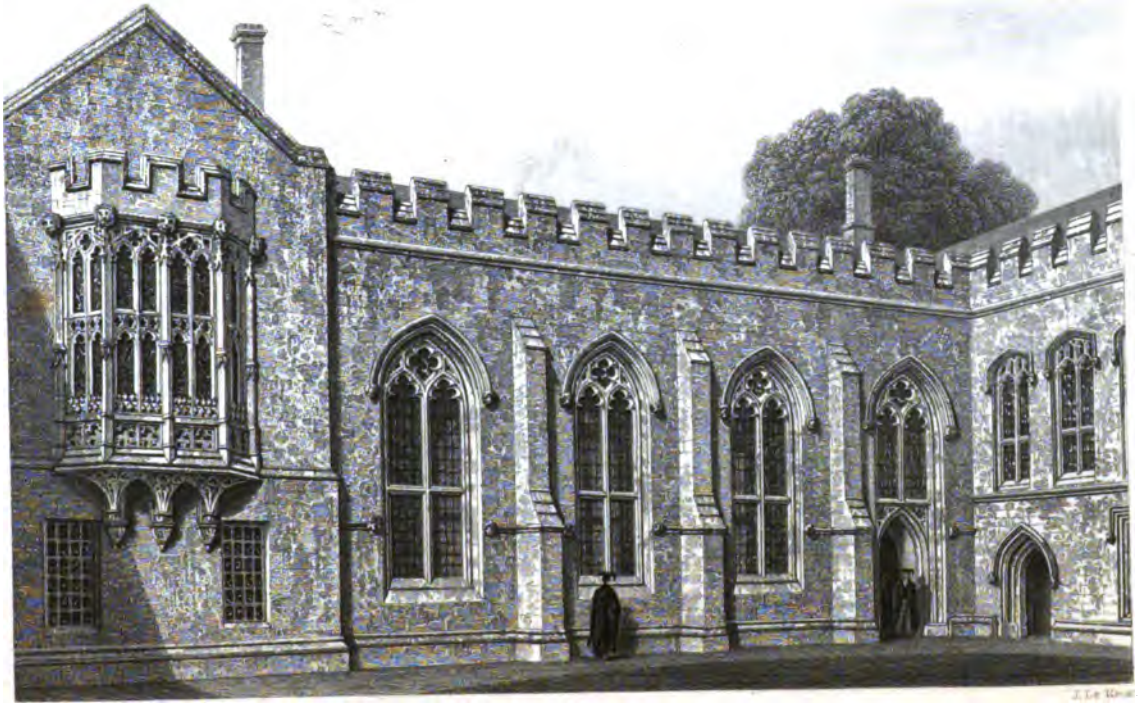
In 1666 Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester, endowed four

exhibitions with a stipend of 20*l.* each per annum out of the manor of Swaynton in Lincolnshire, for natives of Scotland, who were to return, and support the cause of episcopacy in that country. The same object also influenced John Snell, esq., who, dying in the year 1679, bequeathed a valuable estate and manor at Ufton, in Warwickshire, for the maintenance of certain Scotch exhibitioners, of the episcopal church, to be appointed by the principal and professors of Glasgow university. Several benefactions have been subsequently made by Dr. Busby, Dr. John Robinson, bishop of London, Dr. Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, and by others. But the latest and most considerable is that of Mrs. Jane Williams, who, in accordance with the benevolent designs of her husband, formerly fellow of the college, bequeathed in 1830 an estate, of which the annual proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of advowsons, or the augmentation of small livings already belonging to the society.

Besides the benefactors above mentioned, the Rev. Thomas Brown, B. D., Rev. Richard Greaves, M. A., Richard Elsworth, and John Edgcombe, esqrs., Rev. John Newte, M. A., Rev. Roger Mander, D.D., John Blagdon, M. A., Mrs. Headlam, and Charles Harris, esq., have left exhibitions of various amount, and under various conditions.

BUILDINGS.—The more ancient parts of this college have been so completely changed by the successive alterations made in the course of five centuries, that it would be idle now to attempt to identify the original "refectory, kitchen, outhouses, and walks," ascribed by Wood to the lady Dervorgilla in the latter part of the thirteenth century. It appears, however, that Old Balliol hall stood westward on the ground afterwards occupied by Hammond's lodgings; and that Mary's hall, to which the society soon removed, called for some time New Balliol hall, was situated at the south-west corner of the present quadrangle. The oldest part of the quadrangle as it stood in Wood's time was supposed by him to be the east side, having been partly rebuilt about the time of Henry VI. The whole of this, together with the south side as far as the towers[g], was either rebuilt, or re-

[g] Fortunately, the plan of rebuilding the whole, according to a de-

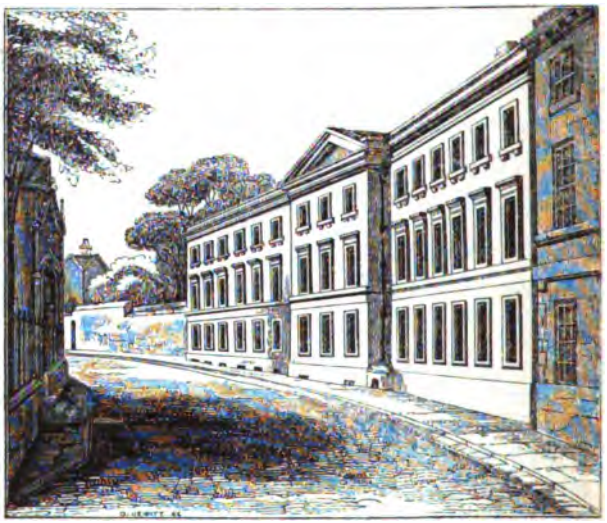


cased, about a century ago, by the aid of contributions from several benefactors; among the principal of whom were Dr. Henry Compton bishop of London, and visitor of the college, John Radcliffe, M. D., and sir E. Turner. The escutcheon of the last mentioned benefactor appears in the pediment of the building facing the Broad street. The only trace of the old building now to be found is a stone staircase in the centre of the east side of the quadrangle. Nearly about the same period was erected, in the western extremity of the college, facing Magdalene parish church, a building formerly known by the name of the Bristol building, being intended for the accommodation of certain exhibitioners from that city. The plan however for that purpose then in contemplation was never carried into effect. The front of this building was cased with Bath stone in 1826, so as to correspond with the adjoining new building then just finished on the north side. That on the south was erected in the year 1769, from a design of Henry Keene, architect, upon the site of some old buildings, supposed to have been formerly St. Margaret's hall. This was done chiefly at the expense of the Rev. Henry Fisher, who contributed

sign to be seen in an engraving for the Oxford Almanack in 1742, has not been carried into execution, to the destruction of the tower-gateway. This latter building might be faithfully restored from Loggan's print, in which the elegant tracery of the oriel window, and most other parts, may be easily distinguished. The three *bells*, over the central niche, are in commemoration of William Bell, master of the college in the reign of Hen. VII, in whose time this part of the south front appears to have been finished. The architecture does not accord with the time of bishop John Bell, to whom it has been sometimes erroneously attributed. The vaulted ceiling of the interior is very beautifully executed; and, like other similar specimens in Oxford, is in high preservation.

3000*l.* towards the work. He was formerly fellow of the college and vicar of Bere Regis, Dorset, where an inscription is to be found over his grave, similar to that which by his own order was placed on the building raised by his benefaction: "VERBUM NON AMPLIUS —FISHER."

In 1825 several sets of rooms contiguous to the Bristol building were pulled down; some of which had probably formed part of an old public house, belonging to the college, called in honour of the lady patroness the Catharine Wheel. Upon their site was erected, at the expense of the master and fellows, an edifice containing twelve very commodious sets of rooms. The elevation and plan were designed by George Basevi, architect.



THE NEW BUILDING.

At the northern extremity of the college is a building commonly known by the name of Cæsar's lodgings; or, more briefly, Cæsar; having been erected on the site of a tenement belonging to sir Julius Cæsar, or to his brother

Henry, who studied here; and purchased by Archbishop Abbot, who was first fellow of this college, and afterwards master of University[h]. A building, pulled down about forty years since, stood directly opposite to it, and from this circumstance obtained the appellation of Pompey.

One of the most striking alterations in the general appearance of the college, was the removal, in the year 1772, of an area or terrace walk in the south front towards the Broad street. This area, extending from the south-eastern angle of the building in an oblique line to the entrance door of the master's lodgings, and shaded by lofty elms, was separated by a low wall from the public road, as may be seen in the map by Agas; nearly in the same manner as we find the front of St. John's college separated to this day. The inclosed ground was surrendered to the commissioners under the Paving Act in the year above mentioned, for the enlargement of the Broad street.

THE HALL.—This small but handsome building, which, with the exception of the outward walls only, underwent a complete alteration in 1792, from a design of Mr. Wyatt, is referred by Wood to the reign of Henry VI. If this be correct, the work must have been suspended from some cause or other; for in the general design it resembles the architecture of the time of Richard II; and indeed a patent occurs in the 10th of that king's reign concerning the *enlargement* of this college. This enlargement comprehended the oratory of St. Catharine, at the south-west corner of the quadrangle; an entirely new hall, adjoining the ancient buttery and

[h] This purchase was made with a view of providing for the scholars or exhibitioners of Mr. Tesdale, who, before he formed the design of founding Pembroke college, intended to establish his endowment here.

kitchen; and a library of considerable magnitude, with chambers underneath, now the common room, occupying a large portion of the north side. A window in the south gable of the eastern side is well represented in Loggan's view of this college, before the modern alterations took place. The present chapel was built last of all, with two small rooms adjoining it, at the south-eastern angle; the lower one used as a muniment-room, or treasury; the other formerly applied to the purposes of an infirmary. A door also led into the treasury from the chapel; but a new entrance has been made from the quadrangle by converting a window into a doorway.

THE LIBRARY.—The dates assigned by Wood to the two portions of this library, built by the united liberality of Dr. Thomas Chace and Mr. Robert Abdy, both masters of this house, are 1431 and 1477[i]. An accurate observer may clearly discern in the labels and sills of the windows, as well as in the string course and mouldings, that the building was erected at two different times. This elegant structure was planned on an extensive scale for the time, as compared with that of Durham college, which was built in the preceding century. The windows were adorned by liberal benefactors with various figures, arms, and devices, in stained glass, with appropriate inscriptions; and a profusion of saints sitting in chairs in the lower lights: the greater part of which were obscured with black paint by the puritans, and have long since

[i] One of the inscriptions, preserved by Wood, would seem to imply, that Richard Clifford, bishop of London, who died in 1421, had left a considerable sum for the erection of this building:

"Clifford Ricardus, Antistes Londoniensis,
Fusis expensis tale novavit opus."

The names of many other contributors to the fabric, to the windows, and to the contents of the library, are recorded by Wood.

disappeared. Most of the armorial bearings which were perfect have been fixed again in the windows; and the remainder, with the fenestral inscriptions, which are very curious, may be seen in Wood's account of this library. The interior underwent a complete alteration, little but the external walls and masonry of the windows remaining the same, under the direction of James Wyatt, architect, in 1792; when a new arrangement of the kitchen, buttery, &c. was made, and the windows in the ground floor under the library were completely altered. At the same time the beautiful arch, or doorway, with an ogee canopy, which formed the original communication between the first quadrangle and the grove at the south[k]

ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPEL.

[k] It is probable, that the celebrated bay window in the master's dining-room, near the south end of the hall, was inserted from a special benefaction of William Gray, bishop of Ely, as his arms alone appear

end of the hall, was carefully removed; and placed, where it now stands, at the entrance of the passage leading to the chapel and the fellows' garden.

THE CHAPEL.—The present chapel, which is the THIRD used by the society since the foundation of the college, was begun in 1521 and finished in 1529. It exhibits some very interesting specimens of stained glass, with several of the fenestral inscriptions remaining, though partially injured: (see Gutch, pp. 100-102.) The carved oak wainscot is in the taste which too much prevailed when the work was executed. An image of St. Catharine, and the escutcheon of John Popham, esq. of Littlecot, Wilts, who contributed 100*l.*, ornament the screen.

As interments have seldom been permitted to be made in the chapel, few monumental inscriptions are to be found there. The following is inscribed on a mural tablet executed by Bacon, representing a sarcophagus, with the episcopal emblems underneath:

IVXTA · SEPVLTVS · EST
IOANNES · PARSONS · S.T.P.
EPISCOPVS · PETROBVRGENSIS
ET · PER · VIGINTI · ANNOS · HVIVS · COLLEGII · MAGISTER
VIR · ACERRIMO · ET · SVBACTO · INGENIO
ANTIQVA · VIRTVTE · ET · FIDE
PIETATE · ERGA · DEVM · VERE · CHRISTIANA
SINE · ARROGANTIA · GRAVIS · RECTI · TENACISSIMVS
BENEVOLVS · IDEM · ATQVE · BENEFICVS
LITERIS · PRAESERTIM · SACRIS · ERVDITVS
CONCIONANDI · GENERE · FORTI · LIMATO · QVE · PRAESTANS
ET · SI · QVIS · ALIVS · AD · CONSILIA · ET · AD · RES · GERENDAS · NATVS
QVICQVID · AVTEM · ILLI · INERAT
VEL · INGENII · VEL · DOCTRINAE · VEL · AVCTORITATIS
ID · OMNE · SVAE · VALETVDINIS · IMMEMOR
IN · ECCLESIAM · ACADEMIAM · ET · BALLIOLENSES · SVOS
STRENVE · FELICITER · QVE · CONTVLIT
PATRI · FAMILIAS · DESIDERATISSIMO
MAGISTER · ET · SOCII
H · M · P · CC.
VIXIT · ANNOS · LVII · MENSES · VIII · OBIIT · MART · XII · M · DCCC · XIX.

on the three brackets underneath. George Nevill, archbishop of York, whose armorial bearings are preserved in the window, was a great

On a tablet in the ante-chapel:

GEORGIO · POWELL · A. M.
QVI · POSTQVAM · IN · HAC · DOMO
XLIII · ANNOS · SOCIVS · ASSIDVE · VIXERAT
DECESSIT · X KAL. MART.
ANNO · SACRO · CIↃ IↃ CCCXXX ÆTATIS · SVÆ · LXVII.
VIRO · INGENII · ACVMINE
DOCTRINA · MVLTIPLICI · PRÆSERTIM · PHYSICORVM · SCIENTIA.
EGREGIE · PRÆDITO
PROBO · EIDEM · QVE · BENEFICO
THOMAS · POWELL · ARM.
FRATER
H · M · P · C.

EMINENT MEN.—This college has produced twenty bishops; including six archbishops, one cardinal, a patriarch of Alexandria, and a bishop of Smyrna. One of the earliest members who distinguished themselves was Ricardus Armachanus, first a fellow of this society, and afterwards of University college, who died in 1360. He is often noticed by Wood. It is sufficient perhaps to mention the names of Wycliffe; archbishop Morton; Tunstall bishop of Durham; bishop Douglas of Salisbury, admitted a commoner of St. Mary Hall in 1736, and afterwards a scholar here on bishop Warner's and Snell's foundation; Humphrey duke of Glocester, Tiptoft earl of Worcester, Ross of Warwick, sir John Popham, lord keeper Coventry, sir Humphrey Davenport, sir Robert Atkyns, Parsons the Jesuit, John Evelyn, Kyrle, the "Man of Ross," Dr. Charles Davenant, Adam Smith,

benefactor. At the opposite end of this part of the master's house, looking westward, are the remains of a large window, now deprived of its munnions and tracery, apparently of an earlier character; perhaps 1327. The room was altered to its present state in 1803.

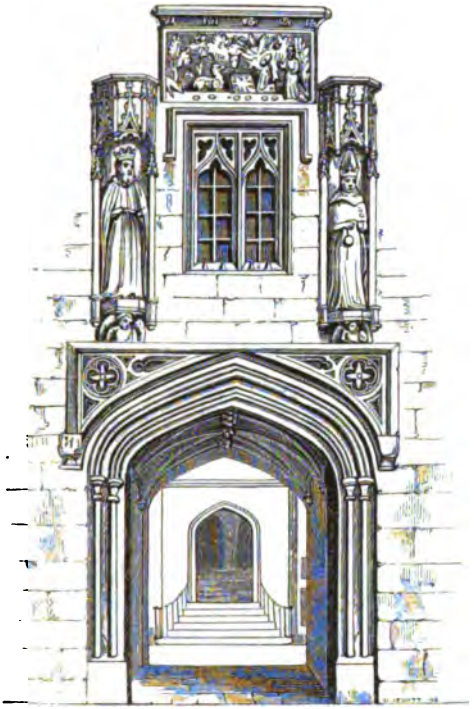
Dr. David Gregory, Keil, Bradley, Stirling, King, Hutchinson, West, Dr. Baillie, &c. To these may be added Henry Savage, D. D., master of the college, the author of "Baliofergus[1]."

CHAPEL FROM THE GARDEN.

[1] This work, incorrect in some points, was printed at Oxford in 1668, 4to. The author died June 2, 1672; and is said to have been the first person buried in the college chapel. He left a widow, a sister of William lord Sandys, who, with two of her daughters, was buried in the church of St. Mary Magdalene.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, FROM THE FIELDS.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.



ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

MERTON COLLEGE.

THE history of this establishment is of peculiar importance, as exhibiting the primary model of all the collegiate bodies in Oxford and Cambridge[a]. The sta-

[a] Peter house, or St. Peter's college, the first in order of time at Cambridge, has been shewn by Mr. Kilner to have been founded in manifest imitation of this of Walter de Merton. Though the date of

tutes of Walter de Merton have been more or less copied by all other founders in succession; and the whole constitution of both universities, as we now behold them, may be, not without reason, ascribed to the liberality and munificence of this truly great man[b]. His sagacity and wisdom led him to profit by the spirit of the times; his opulence enabled him to lay the foundation of a nobler system; and the splendour of his example induced others in subsequent ages to raise a superstructure at once attractive and solid. The students were no longer dispersed through the streets and lanes of the city, dwelling in insulated houses, halls, inns, or hostels, subject to dubious control and precarious discipline; but placed under the immediate superintendence of tutors and governors, and lodged in comfortable chambers. This was little less than an academical revolution; and a new order of things may be dated from this memorable era.

1257 has been assigned to it, it was proved, in the case argued in the King's Bench in the Easter term 1788, "the king against the bishop of Ely," that it was founded by Hugh de Balsham anno 1284. He died in 1286, leaving 300 marks "ad ædificia de novo construenda." See Godwin, de Præs. with Richardson's notes, pp. 256, 257; Parker's Sceletos Cantabrigiensis, &c.

[b] So in the inscription on his monument he is called the founder by *example*, "omnium quotquot extant collegiorum," though in reality the founder but of one. The house of Merton scholars at Maldon, and the establishment of Merton hall at Cambridge, though afterwards dignified with the high appellation of the School of Pythagoras, are no more to be considered as colleges than the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Basingstoke, founded by him in 1261; but all these endowments were in some way or other connected with his grand object of appropriating a place of general study for the use of his scholars, to which all these subordinate and inferior institutions were to be subservient. It is probable that the turbulence of the times alone prevented him from making an earlier settlement of his scholars in Oxford.

The FOUNDER.—Walter de Merton[c] was in holy orders so early as 1237; and in 1240 he was not only in possession of a family estate at Basingstoke, but had acquired considerable property by purchase. Uniting the legal with the clerical profession, according to the practice of that age, he became eminent in the courts of Westminster hall, particularly in the chancery department; being first king's clerk, then prothonotary, and afterwards promoted to still higher rank. In 1260 he was called to the high office of chancellor of England[d]; but, being no friend to the aspiring attempts of the rebellious barons, he was through their influence divested of this honour in the same year, though restored again in the year 1261; after which he seems to

[c] He derives his name from the place of his nativity, a common practice in those days. He is said to have studied at Oxford; and, according to the generally received tradition, at Mauger hall, now the Cross inn, in the Corn-market. Sir H. Savile once intended to write the life of his worthy founder; but what progress he made, does not appear. Mr. Kilner has made some advances; but it is still a desideratum among the lives of Oxford founders. The biography of such a man in the hands of a Lowth or a Warton, a Churton or a Chandler, would be very interesting. The "Pietas Oxoniensis" contains the best epitome of his life that has yet been produced.

[d] He appears to have previously executed the duties of the office, by commission, during the illness of H. de Wingham, or Wengham: "Septimo die Maii morabatur H. de Wingham London' infirmus, et sigillum remansit penes dñum W'l't'um (improperly printed Will'um) de Merton." Cal. Rol. Pat. 42 Hen. III. Vide Chron. T. Wikes, p. 55, where for "Morton," read "Merton." It was in this eventful and critical year, 1258, and in this very month, that twenty-four "redesmen," or commissioners of the privy council, twelve chosen on either side, were appointed to meet at Oxford, to decide certain matters in dispute between the king and his barons. A curious writ or patent *in Saxon*, of the nature of a royal proclamation, relating to this matter, and addressed to the king's subjects in Oxfordshire, has lately been discovered among the city records.

have continued in the office three years. Seven chancellors were then appointed during as many consecutive years: but in the first year of Edward I. the new sovereign sent a letter of thanks to Walter de Merton, dated from Melun sur Seine, about a month after his accession; in which he commended his diligence in the administration of the affairs of the realm, and requested him to accept officially from him the continuation of that appointment, as chancellor, to which he had been provisionally called on the demise of the late king, till the return of his son and successor from Palestine[e]. Thus it appears that he was now constituted chancellor the third time, and retained the seals till he became bishop of Rochester in 1274; when he resigned them in favour of Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells. His employment in secular affairs of the highest importance did not divert his mind from the pious and benevolent designs which he had in view, but tended rather to the advancement and completion of them. It is remarkable, that he commenced his endowment at Maldon during his second chancellorship, and just before the expiration of the third he had finally established his scholars at Oxford. The first statutes are dated in 1264, and the last in 1274. So zealously did he employ the advantages of his high station, in a most turbulent and trying period, for the promotion of religion and learning[f]. His death

[e] This circumstance, first noticed by Mr. Kilner, would alone demonstrate the general estimation in which his character was held by persons of all parties, and by the sovereign himself. His "curialitas," or courteousness, as well as piety, is commended by the prior and convent of Tortington in Sussex, from whom he obtained the advowson of Farleigh in 1262.

[f] King Edward III. was so full of admiration of the piety and munificence of Walter de Merton, that he ascribes his conduct to

was premature and disastrous. Venturing on horseback to cross a river in his diocese, some say the Medway, where there was no bridge, he fell, and was precipitated into the stream. He survived the accident but a short time; dying October 27, 1277[g].

The COLLEGE.—As there is some confusion in the accounts given by Wood, Hearne, Peshall, and others, which have been repeated without examination, we shall follow the authority of Mr. Kilner with respect to the original foundation of this college; supported, as we find it to be, by authentic documents still in existence. The statement of Wood, that this college was first founded at Maldon, and afterwards removed to Oxford, is not strictly correct[h]. The foundation at Maldon was a house of support and maintenance, not a house of study. It was,

inspiration:—"Inspirante Deo, ut credimus," &c. See his Letter to the Pope in favour of Merton College, ap. Kilner.

[g] He was buried in his own cathedral; but his monument, which was originally very beautiful, has undergone so many renovations, that we have still to regret and to condemn the barbarous mutilations of puritanical reformers. A plate of it was contributed to the Custumale Roffense by the liberality of the society, engraved by Bayly in 1768, of which there is also an impression in Mr. Kilner's work. The original monument was executed by Jean de Limoges, who brought it over from France, and set it up for 40*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The architectural enclosure, however, or "masonry," was executed by English workmen, and formed an additional item of 22*l.* Mr. Denne, who prints incorrectly—"In *materialibus* circa dictam tumbam *defricandam*," expresses his surprise at the charge. We are indebted to Mr. Kilner for the true reading—"In *maceoneria* circa dictam tumbam *defuncti*." See Chron. T. Wikes, p. 106. and Memorials of Rochester, &c. in the Custumale Roffense, p. 193.

[h] It is to be regretted, that the account of Merton college was left by Wood, though he was a member of it, in a less perfect state than that of any other. This arose from his postponement of the particular and complete work, which he designed for his own society; but which he did not live to finish.

as expressly stated in the charter of endowment, for the perpetual sustentation of twenty scholars[i] dwelling in the schools of Oxford, or "wheresoever else learning shall happen to flourish." This charter is dated 1264, and has the seals of king Henry III, of the bishop and chapter of Winchester, and of Walter de Merton, appended to it. Some interruption being occasioned by the turbulence of the times, the founder, when tranquillity was restored, *tempore pacis*, ratified and confirmed, with considerable amplifications, his preceding endowment. This was in the year 1270; and for the greater security of the institution, he not only obtained the king's consent and approbation, as before, signified under his royal seal, but soon afterwards procured from him an acquittance or release from all kinds of suits and services. Finally, in the year 1274, we find a charter of recapitulation and approbation of the two former charters, with a reference to the preceding times of turbulence, and the seal of the "most serene" prince Edward I. appended in testimony of his consent and approbation. In all these charters there is an unity of purpose and design, clearly demonstrating that Oxford was originally intended to be the place of study for the Merton scholars[k].

[i] The number of scholars was never decidedly and positively fixed by the founder; but was to depend on the circumstances of the college, and the state of their funds. In subsequent times, lest this latitude should lead to abuse, there was generally inserted in college statutes a chapter, "De non minuendo numero Sociorum vel Scholarium." The history of Merton college proves, that such a restriction was unnecessary.

[k] The grandeur of the founder's designs may be inferred from the license which he obtained by royal charter, 51 Hen. III. 1267, for bringing the waters of the Cherwell by an artificial cut through the

Even so early as 1265, shortly after the first charter of endowment, the founder obtained from the abbey of Reading a vacant piece of ground, on which formerly had been some kind of building, westward and about the church of St. John the Baptist; together with the advowson of the church then belonging to the said abbey. Whether this was in the nature of glebe, adjoining and belonging to the church, does not appear; but it is described as within the king's demesne of the city of Oxford, and a small rent was payable from it. A royal confirmation of the grant being therefore necessary, this was procured, together with a special license for the enclosure of the ground, "for the better site of such his house of scholars." This church of St. John and that of St. Peter in the East were both canonically appropriated in the same charter of impropriation by Richard de Gravesend, bishop of Lincoln, in the following year, for the perpetual use of the scholars, the king's consent thereto being obtained about a week before. But the most convenient purchase for the immediate settlement of the society, was that of three distinct tenements of considerable extent on the east side of the church and cemetery. The first, of the date of 1266, was coupled with a condition, that Anthony and Thomas Beke, the then occupiers of the premises, the latter of whom was chancellor of the university in 1269 and 1270, should continue to reside therein for three years; paying to the warden and scholars, who were about to be domiciliated

premises. The neighbouring canons of St. Frideswide gave the society a right of road under the city wall, through their meadow and grange; and, that funds might not be wanting after the death of their provident benefactor, he left the college a sum of money amounting nearly to one thousand pounds; a very considerable fund in those days.

here and in other houses adjoining, an annual rent of 100 shillings. These premises were purchased of one Jacob de Londres[1], a wealthy Jew, and must have nearly occupied the present site of the warden's lodgings. There was another tenement between this property and the church belonging to the convent of St. Frideswide, which was also purchased almost immediately after. A third tenement was purchased from one Robert Felixthorpe; which, with the other two before mentioned, enabled the founder to reduce the buildings to a quadrangular form, with a considerable frontage towards St. John's street; the warden's lodgings occupying, as at present, the east side, though not the whole of it; the church, or chapel, and wall of the cemetery, the west; and the hall, with its adjoining kitchen, buttery, and other offices behind, forming a corresponding line on the south. There is also reason to believe, from the simplicity of some of the earlier portions of the architecture, which are yet sufficiently distinguishable from the later additions, that a part of the small court on the south side of the chapel, called *Mob quadrangle*, with the plain groined ceilings of the passages which lead into it on either side, the treasury, with its curious high-pitched roof of stone[m], &c. must have been constructed in the founder's time, or very soon afterwards. What addi-

[1] Wood and others call him "a Jew of London;" and Ayliffe says, "James Massey, a London Jew," &c.; but around the verge of his oval seal are the words (abbreviated): "SIGILLUM JACOBI DE LVNDRES." The name of "Sir Gautier de Merton" is found in the deed, written in Hebrew characters! See an interesting volume on the history of the Jews in England by Dr. Tovey; entitled, "Anglia Judaica," &c., Oxford, 4to. 1738; in which this seal is engraved.

[m] The singularity of this structure attracted the admiration of Dr. Plot, who describes it in his Oxfordshire (p. 268) as an "odd piece of stone-work," &c.

F Mackenzie J Le Keux

THE LIBRARY &c. MERTON COLLEGE.

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tions have been made since, and what changes introduced, will be noticed hereafter.

THE TREASURY, &c.

BENEFACTORS.—At the head of the list of benefactors and benefactresses to this college must be placed the name of Ela Longspée, the celebrated countess of Warwick, granddaughter to king Henry II; who was married, secondly, to Philip lord Basset. She gave several lands in the founder's time, from which certain sums of money were to be paid to the fellows to celebrate services for her, according to a composition between them a little before her death. This munificent lady was also a benefactress to the university; having in 1293 deposited in a chest, afterwards called *the Warwick chest*, 120 marks, (Dugdale in his Baronage says 220,) to be advanced in loans to poor scholars, without interest, on proper security. She died in 1299, or 1300, and was buried in the abbey church of Oseney, at the head of the tomb of Henry D'Oily, before the high altar; where, in Leland's time, her figure was to be seen on a plate of brass, inserted in a marble slab, in the habit of a vowess.

John Willyott, D. D. sometime fellow, chancellor of the collegiate church of Exeter, and chancellor of the university, left lands and tenements in several counties, about the year 1380, for the maintenance of exhibitioners, afterwards called *portionistæ*, or *postmasters*. As the greater part of this benefaction was either taken away, or never came to the college, it was fortunate that Dr. Thomas Jessop, a physician, and sometime fellow, augmented the allowance in 1595. John Chamber also, a fellow of this, and afterwards of Eton college, canon of Windsor, &c. gave 1000*l.* to purchase lands for this and other purposes in the beginning of the reign of king James I. He died in the year 1604.—There was another John Chamber, warden of this house, physician to king Henry VIII, and one of the founders of the college of physicans in London, of whom many particulars are recorded by Wood ap. Gutch, pp. 8, 9. He was the last dean of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster; and died in 1549, having survived the spoliations of his royal master, who took into his own hands lands to the value of 11,000 marks bequeathed by Chamber to the dean and canons. He seems to have been loaded with preferments; but his benefactions to his college are not recorded.

William Rede, bishop of Chichester, who had been sometime fellow, was a special benefactor, and a person of architectural taste. He left a chest containing 100*l.* in gold, to be borrowed by the fellows in case of need; each giving his bond for the repayment at his departure from college, or in case of death to be paid by his executors, &c. This benefaction took place about the year 1376, according to Wood, but his will is dated 1382.

Sir Thomas Bodley, knt., sometime fellow, the great founder of the public library called from his name, gave also 200 marks for a similar chest; the cost of which was to be 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Pointer, in his Antiquities, mentions an iron chest in the treasury, the *lock* of which, consisting of sixteen bolts, all turned by one key, cost 13*l.* Lond. 1749, p. 17.

Bishop Rede is said to have *built* the library. He probably gave books, and *converted* a great part of the south-western quadrangle into a proper receptacle for them.

Henry Sever and Richard Fitzjames, both wardens, and distinguished for their talents, were so eminent also as benefactors in various ways, that they have been considered as second founders.

Henry Sever, D. D. of the founder's kindred, almoner to king Henry VI, served the office of proctor in 1427, chancellor 1443, and was warden from 1455,6 to 1471. He was the first provost of Eton college. Wood attributes to him some improvements in the warden's

lodgings, with additional chambers, one of which was called in his time *Sever's chamber*. His figure in brass is in the ante-chapel.

Warden Fitzjames, a great benefactor to the university as well as to his college, made great additions to the lodgings; and constructed the interesting gateway, which we shall notice again hereafter, between the lodgings and the hall.

Mr. James Leche, sometime fellow, not only gave 200 volumes of books to the library in 1589, but 200*l.* to buy land in Cheshire; in order that the natives of that county might be eligible into the society.

Dr. Griffyth Higges, dean of Lichfield, and sometime fellow, gave his whole collection of books in 1659; together with certain monies to buy land for a perpetual stipend, to be given to one who should take special charge of the library. Vide Pointer's Antiq. p. 24. He also added to the benefactions of the postmasters; as did also sir John Sedley, bart. in 1664, and Edward Worth, M. D. of the city of Dublin, who died in 1732.

The appointments of the two Eton postmasters of Mr. Chamber's foundation were rendered more valuable by a distinct legacy of 300*l.* from George Vernon, clerk, sometime M.A. of this college, and patron as well as rector of Bourton-on-the-Water in Gloucestershire; who died in the year 1754. These postmasters, or portionists, being ingrafted on the original foundation, were placed in a mansion opposite to the college, formerly belonging to Peter de Habendon, the first warden. They continued here till the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, when they were taken into the college; but the house still remains, and is known as Postmasters' hall, *aula portionistarum*, adjoining the college stables on the north side of the street.

To the postmasters have been added in recent times the Jackson scholars, a preference being given to natives of Oxford. These are four in number, instituted by Henry Jackson, clerk, sometime M. A. of this college, and afterwards minor canon of St. Paul's, London. He died in 1727; but the benefaction did not commence till 1753.

Among more recent benefactors Dr. Kent may be mentioned, who in 1801 gave his whole library to the college.

EMINENT MEN.—Of the many distinguished wardens, as well as eminent prelates, between forty and fifty in number, with other persons of celebrity, who adorn the annals of this college, we regret that our limits preclude us from giving a detailed account; particularly

as the extracts from Wood's MSS. printed by the late Mr. Gutch, are frequently in Latin, and therefore less known to the general reader. Among the forty wardens, who have governed this house, three in particular may be selected as benefactors to the university, to science, and to mankind;—Dr. Richard Fitzjames, bishop of London; sir Henry Savile, knt. the liberal founder of the two professorships called after his name; and William Harvey, M. D. the great discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

This college appears to have consisted originally, as now, of three distinct courts, or areas, communicating with each other by means of vaulted archways of stone, which still remain in good preservation. The FIRST, or outer court, comprehends the hall on the south side; the church and sacristy on the west; the entrance gateway[n], porter's lodge, and chambers, on the north; and the warden's lodgings on the east. The north side was altered about the year 1589; but the noble gateway remains, with its embattled tower, built by bishop Rudburne, warden of the college in 1416. In front are two statues, finely executed, of Henry III. and Walter de Merton.

The HALL, which is approached by a flight of steps, though light and handsome, was so altered by Mr. Wyatt

[n] This is "the public vault or entry" mentioned by Wood, into which the chancellor rode on horseback, on the memorable 11th of April, 1648, in his way to the warden's lodgings; being saluted with a speech from Mr. Cheynell, one of the most active of the parliamentary visitors, who then occupied the chambers over the gateway, represented in the woodcut, p. 1, where their meetings were frequently held. See Wood's Annals, and the MS. Register of the Proceedings of the Visitors preserved in the Bodleian library; in which many interesting particulars are recorded.

about forty years since, that little more than the dimensions of the original structure can now be ascertained. Some idea may be formed of it from Loggan's print; in which two louvres, or lanterns, appear on the ridge of the roof. The present porch was built in the reign of queen Elizabeth; the then warden, Dr. Bickley, having in 1579 given ten pounds, together with materials in stone and timber, *ad extruendum novum porticum:* but the original portals still remain on the landing place, north and south, with their acutely pointed arches; and to one is attached an oak door, eleven feet in height, which exhibits hinges of no common pattern, being ornamented with iron tracery spread over the whole surface in the most elegant forms; a method in use before panels were adopted. Previously to Mr. Wyatt's alterations this hall was wainscotted with oak in drapery panels similar to those at New College and Magdalene, with the date of 1540, as in the latter, and the arms of Henry VIII, of the college, &c. at the upper end. There was also a door which communicated with the warden's lodgings at the east end of the hall, by means of which Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I, and before her queen Catharine, used to pass to the chapel, through a small room now used as a knife house, called formerly *the trencher-scraper's room;* whence there is a stone staircase leading into the vestry, or sacristy; and thence a doorway anciently leading into the chapel.

The WARDEN'S LODGINGS, to which considerable additions were made by wardens Sever and Fitzjames, were repaired under the direction of Mr. Harris, an Oxford builder, about the year 1812. In the long gallery is a superb vase of Siberian marble, presented by

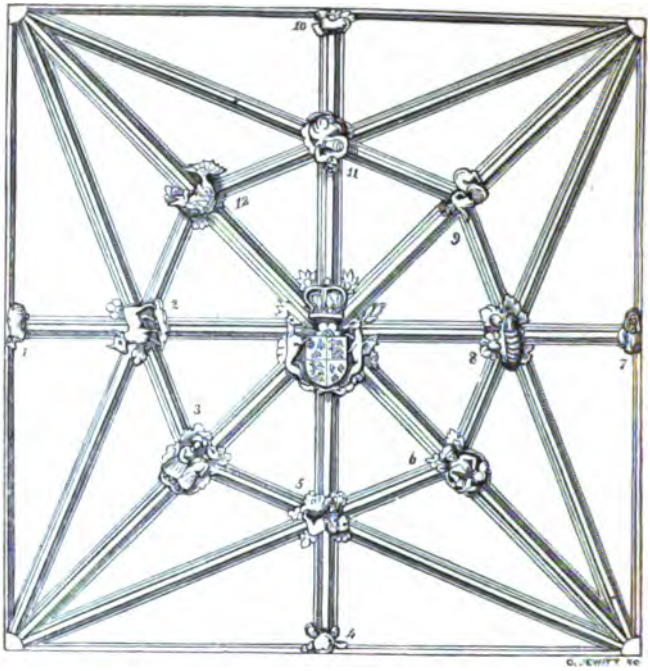
Alexander emperor of Russia; who was hospitably entertained here during the visit of the allied sovereigns.

PART OF THE WARDEN'S LODGINGS.

The GREAT QUADRANGLE.—A noble archway, which connects the Warden's Lodgings with the Hall, opens into an inner court of greater dimensions than the other two. This quadrangle being constructed or commenced about the year 1610, exhibits a fair specimen of that admixture of pseudo-Gothic and pseudo-Grecian architecture, which was prevalent at that period. The Bentleys, who were employed to display the FIVE orders on the tower of the schools, were modestly contented with FOUR on the south side of this court opposite to the Hall. The front, however, towards the meadows has a pleasing

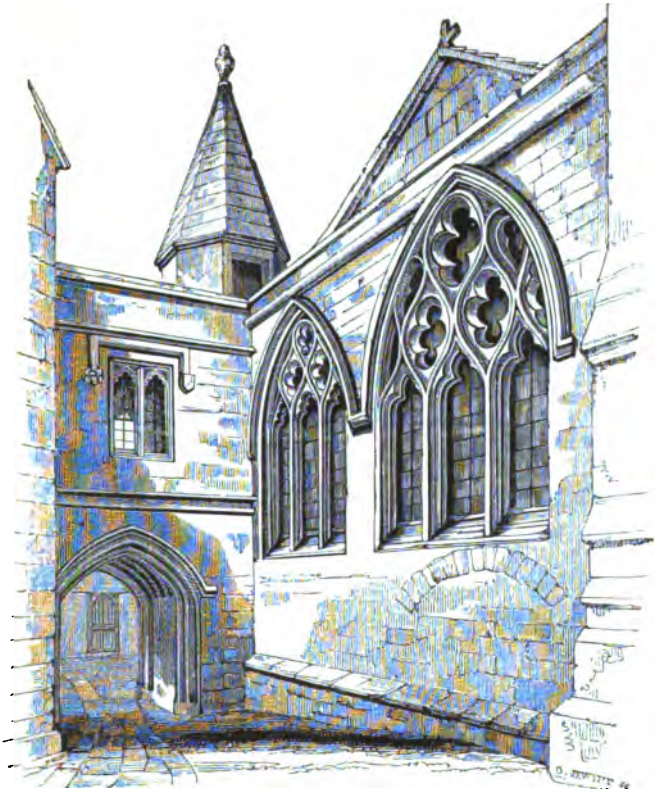
effect; and the general aspect of the eastern elevation, with its numerous chimneys and pediments, as viewed from the garden walks, which have been recently laid out with great taste and judgment, is very magnificent and picturesque.

The SMALL, or inner quadrangle.—On the south side of the chapel, and nearly coeval with it, is a smaller court, communicating with the other two, which at an early period obtained the name of *Mob* quadrangle. At the north-east angle is a very curious structure called the TREASURY. It is massive and strong, with a semi-octagonal turret enclosing a stone staircase; the roof of which, together with that of the whole fabric, is high-pitched, and covered with sloping ashlar instead of slate, lead, or tile. Two sides of this quadrangle are occupied by the LIBRARY, said to have been built by William Rede, fellow of the college in 1349, and afterwards bishop of Chichester. Some fragments of painted glass remain in the more ancient windows; on which the holy Lamb is repeatedly represented, with the words *Ecce Agnus Dei;* in allusion to the patron saint, John the Baptist. The floor also is covered with ornamented tiles, in good preservation. In the south gable is a window, (closely resembling that in a similar position in the library of Durham college, now Trinity,) in which are the royal arms prior to the reign of Henry V. This window accords with the time of bishop Rede, who died in 1385. At the east end is a large bay window without its tracery; and some broad dormer windows have been introduced into the roof for greater light. The doorcase to the passage leading to the library is a very handsome piece of masonry.



PATTERN OF GROINED ROOF °.

° The groined vaulting of the great archway, the plan of which we have here represented in a woodcut, has the twelve signs of the zodiac carved at the intersections of the ribs, with the royal arms and supporters of Henry VII. in the centre. Libra, N°. 7, the emblem of Justice, is represented by a judge in his robes. N°. 12 is the dolphin of Fitzjames in whose time the work was executed. This is perhaps one of the most interesting and scientific among the many specimens of groined ceilings in Oxford. Some of them will be found geometrically delineated in Pugin's 'Examples of Gothic Architecture,' 1831; but this has never appeared before. The same plan, with the arms of Bodley, &c. at the intersections, is repeated in the proscholium of the Divinity school.



EXTERIOR OF THE ANCIENT SACRISTY.

THE CHAPEL of this college, being the parish church of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, was called in ancient times 'the church of St. John within the walls.' It continues to this day parochial as well as collegiate, according to the terms of its original appropriation to the society. It was granted to the founder in 1265 by the Benedictine monks of Reading abbey; Richard de Banaster being then abbot; and confirmed to him by Henry III, as well as by the bishop and chapter of Lincoln, for the perpetual use of his scholars: provided they found a chaplain to perform all those offices of the church, which

the rector did before; such as baptizing, marrying, burying the dead, &c.; all which is still regularly done. In this grant was included the cemetery, and a piece of ground westward, between the church and the present site of Corpus Christi college, now the Grove; which in Loggan's time was used as a ball-court. This was probably the glebe or court of the rectory; for Wood says there was an 'ancient edifice' upon it before, though it was then a void plot; and he adds, that the advowson of the said church belonged to it[a].

From an erroneous and confused statement in Peshall's history of the city, this noble structure is said to have 'gone to decay about the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it was rebuilt,' &c.; but this remark, if it has any foundation, can only relate to the transept or outer chapel; for the choir, as well as the lofty piers and acutely pointed arches which support the tower, must have been constructed at least a century before.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.—Adjoining to the church, on the south-eastern angle of the choir, is a very ancient structure, which seems to have undergone several changes; having been successively a chapel, or chantry, a vestry[b],

[a] This is in all probability the same property which is called a mansion, or court, with a garden, to which the patronage of the church was attached, and was confirmed to Reading abbey in 1255. V. Wood's MSS. in Ashmole D. 2. 358. and Gutch, p. 17, note 67.

[b] It was used as a vestry in 1681; in which year we find it recorded, that a *felo de se* was buried in the area at midnight; 'in quo loco nemo unquam in hominum memoria tumulum prius accepit.' See Wood's MSS. and Gutch, App. to Merton college. The doors of communication with the hall and chapel are now closed, and the vestry has been long converted into a brewhouse; but the bold and sweeping tracery of the windows still remains uninjured. The old brewery was on the west side of the church; where, till the time of Henry VI, stood the cross of marble erected by the Jews as a penalty

or sacristy, and now a brewery; but its architecture is nearly as perfect as ever. This appears to have been the Lady chapel of the old church, being dedicated to the Virgin Mary; for about the time when the college commenced rebuilding and enlarging the church, Robert de Treng or Tring, the fifth warden of the society, assisted by a benefaction of R. Melton, rector of St. Ebb's church, instituted a chantry here, with a maintenance for a separate chaplain to celebrate for him while living, and afterwards, when dead, for R. Hunsingore, R. Melton, and others[c]. Robert de Treng, who succeeded John Wantyng as warden in 1328, died in 1356, and was buried in the choir or chancel of the collegiate church; but his gravestone was removed with others in 1671 to the outer chapel, or transept; where it still remains, though the inscription around the verge of it is no longer legible.

The CHOIR, or INNER CHAPEL, was probably built in its present state, and adorned with painted glass, during the time of one or more of the four wardens,—Wantyng, Treng, Durand, and Bloxham,—whose remains were deposited in the area under large slabs of grey marble, some ten feet in length, near the steps leading to the altar. They were all removed into the ante-chapel and transept

for destroying a crucifix carried in procession before the chancellor on Ascension day, 1268, on his way to St. Frideswide's shrine. See Wood's Annals, and Anglia Judaica, by Dr. Tovey.

[c] Besides this and another chantry founded by the same R. Hunsingore, who died in 1337, there is mention made of two ALTARS in the southern aisle of the church; one of which was called the altar of St. Jerome, and the other of St. Catharine. The double canopy over the recess still remains, terminating in a beautiful Catharine wheel, with two cinquefoil 'benetiers' below; the mouldings of the new transept being with much care so constructed, as not to interfere in the slightest degree with the elegant outline of this earlier work.

in 1671, when the new pavement was laid down. That of Bloxham, inlaid with brasses in high preservation, is given in a woodcut at p. 32, together with the beautiful brasses on warden Sever's gravestone. From the portrait of queen Eleanor and the badges of Castile in the stained glass, as well as from the character of the stalls near sir Henry Savile's monument, it is supposed that this portion of the structure cannot be later than the time of Edward I. or II.

This noble choir is lighted by fourteen windows, seven on each side, in addition to an eastern window of large dimensions and diversified munnions, terminating in a Catharine wheel. The side windows at first sight appear to be each of a different character; but on an attentive examination it will be found, that not only the opposite windows exactly correspond, but also on each side the first and fifth, the third and seventh, the second and sixth, are precisely of the same design; leaving only a central window of a peculiar construction.

It is recorded by Wood, that Henry de Mannesfeld, D.D. a fellow of the college, who was chancellor of the university in 1311, and became dean of Lincoln in 1315, at his own charge furnished these side windows with glass so early as 1283[d]. His portrait is still on the glass, kneeling, with the inscription 'Magister Henricus de Mannesfeld.' The east window has been embellished in more recent times with a good specimen of modern glass by

[d] Some portions of these windows will be found faithfully delineated in their proper colours in Pugin's 'Examples of Gothic Architecture,' 1831. The same pattern and design, with the identical borders, consisting of castles and fleurs de lis, &c. alternately arranged, may be seen in the chancel of Garsington church, lately restored from a few fragments which remained of the original glass. This chancel was probably built in the reign of Edward the First.

W. Price, representing the chief parts of our Saviour's history in six compartments, with the arms of the college, and those of Alexander Fisher, the senior fellow, together with those of warden Lydall; at whose joint expense (260*l.*) the work was completed in 1702. Below this window, and along the side walls of the chancel, is a remarkable specimen of ancient tapestry, which sir Nathaniel Brent, in 1648, removed from the high altar to his bedchamber. It is in excellent preservation; the colours being still fresh and vivid.

The choir was paved, wainscoted, and seated, as we now find it, at the expense of Mr. Fisher before mentioned, who died in the year 1671 at his house in Holywell. Many of the brasses, according to Wood, had been previously pilfered from the monuments by some workmen, employed in the year 1659 to repair the injury received by a fall of part of the roof of the south transept, four years before[e]: but care seems to have been taken by the society to preserve most of the slabs, and even the smallest fragments, which we now see in the transept and ante-chapel; though many of them, as usual, have been displaced by opening new vaults, and their situations changed: so that the significant 'Hic jacet,' or 'H. S. E.' is no longer a certain index to guide us to the relics of those who repose beneath[f]. It may

[e] 'On the vigil of St. Luke, 1655, (Oct. 17,) half of the roof of the south part of this college outer chapel, joining to the tower, fell within the church about nine at night, and broke all the stones lying on the floor; of which some were monumental stones. Afterward, when the ruins were taken away, A. W. (Antony à Wood) retrieved the brass plates that were fixed on them, and transcribed and saved the inscriptions on them.' V. Wood's Life, p. 84; and the inscriptions themselves, printed by Gutch, p. 27.

[f] The monuments of sir H. Savile, sir Thomas Bodley, Bainbridge,

here be noted, that the simple monument to the memory of Antony à Wood has recently been restored, with laudable propriety, to its original station near the north door, where many of his family as well as himself were buried[g].

From the loftiness and magnitude of the TRANSEPT, as well as from the remains of the three western arches, now filled with masonry, it is evident that a NAVE of proportionate extent, with corresponding side aisles, formed a part of the original design; but whether it was abandoned from a want of sufficient funds, or proper encouragement, or both, is uncertain. The prevalence of Lollardism probably had its effect on the college as a body, and the work was suspended; which seems to have suggested the notion of its being ruinous, decayed, taken down, and rebuilt. The society having confined themselves to a more contracted plan, took down of course all beyond the piers and walls of the incipient nave westward, blocked up the three arches with solid ashlar, with the exception of a west window, and placed strong buttresses against the ends of the walls; the teeth-stones of which are still visible at the joints, where they are carefully united with the buttresses. Some portions of the base mouldings of the massive piers which support the tower westward are discernible in the lower part of the walls externally; and it is remarkable, that there is no blocking course or string ornament continued along these

Fisher, and others, though on a large scale, and in the style of the semibarbarous period, are very interesting. That of sir H. Savile contains a view of Merton and another of Eton college, in two square compartments, as they existed in the time of queen Elizabeth.

g The following inscription is on an oval tablet of white marble placed against the wall: 'H. S. E. ANTONIUS WOOD ANTIQUARIUS. OB. 28 NOV. Aº. 1695. ÆT. 64.'

walls: which seems to indicate the abrupt manner in which the original design was abandoned; though even the ledges had been prepared, which were to receive the roof, of the nave and one of the side aisles. The whole edifice being thus finished, however imperfectly, and the upper part of the tower being left to be completed afterwards, a re-dedication of it is recorded to have taken place in 1424, in honour of St. John the Baptist[h].

The consummate skill and judgment with which this new work, though of a different character, was adapted and united to the older parts of the fabric, cannot be too much admired. It is only by a minute inspection of the

[h] The whole dedication, as at first, was 'in honour of God and St. Mary and St. John the Baptist.'—As an interesting instrument connected with the early history, not only of Merton college and St. John's parish, but of the priory of St. Frideswide, we subjoin the following charter; which has never yet appeared in print: 'Omnibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Robertus Prior S'. Frid'. Oxon'. et ejusdem loci conventus æternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis nos ad instantiam Domini Henrici Regis Angliæ illustris et Domini Walteri de Merton ejusdem Regis quondam Cancellarii dedisse concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Deo et B'. Mariæ et B'. Johanni Baptistæ et domui Scholarium de Mertone quam idem Walterus auctoritate præfati Domini Regis interveniente apud Meaudone in Comitatu Surr'. ad perpetuam sustentationem Scholarium in scholis degentium fundavit, necnon scholaribus et fratribus dictæ domus, domum nostram cum pertinentiis in Oxon'. quæ quondam fuit Henrici Herprut ex parte orientali ecclesiæ S'. Johannis infra muros, quam habent usibus suis propriis; quæ sita est inter dictam ecclesiam ex una parte et domum suam quæ fuit Jacobi Judæi Oxon'. ex altera. Habendam et tenendam de nobis et ecclesia nostra in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annis singulis unum obolum ad feretrum B'. Frid'. ad Natale Domini pro omni servicio consuetudine et demanda. Et nos scholaribus et fratribus prædictis præfatam domum cum pertinentiis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus in perpetuum. Et ad hujus rei perpetuam securitatem sigillum nostrum et ecclesiæ nostræ præsenti paginæ est appensum. Hiis testibus, &c.' V. Reg. Parv. S. Frid. p. 172-3. MS. C.C.C.

external masonry, and particular examination of the respective cornices, dressings, and mouldings, particularly near the intersection of the choir and transept, that we are prevented from believing, what we have been repeatedly told, that the old church having become ruinous was pulled entirely down, and the present church, chancel, and tower, built in the room of it, about the year 1424. This erroneous notion was probably derived from a loose paper in the college treasury, copied from an ancient document, which merely notices the re-dedication in that year, as stated above. The building, however, acquires additional interest from the consideration of its gradual progress and advancement: and fortunately there is abundance of documentary evidence, combined with external and internal appearances, to convince us of the fact.

We have already produced from the manuscript notes of Wood himself the date of 1283 for the oldest specimens of stained glass. The same diligent antiquary has minutely recorded the names of those members of the college, and others, who severally gave the windows of the transept, and contributed to the tower and bells. Some of these were fellows of the college in the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, V, and VI. The west window of the north aisle was given by Vincent Wyking, sometime fellow, and vicar of St. Peter's in the East, who also in 1433 erected the north window in the Lady chapel there. The opposite windows in this aisle, as well as the great north window, which nearly correspond in character, were the work of other contemporary members of the society; and those in the south aisle, though of plainer and more simple masonry, (with the exception of the elaborate and diversified window at the south end,

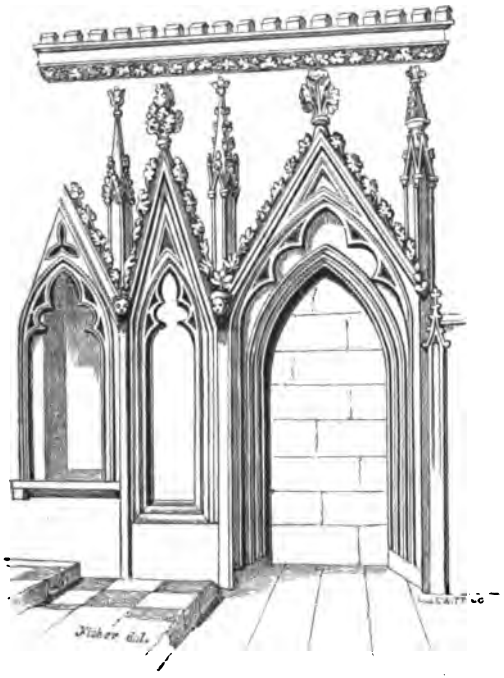
F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, FROM THE S.W.

Published Dec.r 1st 1833 for J.H. Parker Oxford C. Tilt Fleet Street & J. Le Keux Harmondsworth

the gift of archbishop Arundel,) were contributed about the year 1417 by Kemp[i], Gatis, and Ford, fellows of the college.

From the minuteness with which every contribution to this part of the structure is recorded, and the scantiness of memorials relating to the INNER CHAPEL[k], we may conclude that beautiful work to have been finished



ANCIENT SEDILIA AND DOORWAY IN THE CHOIR.

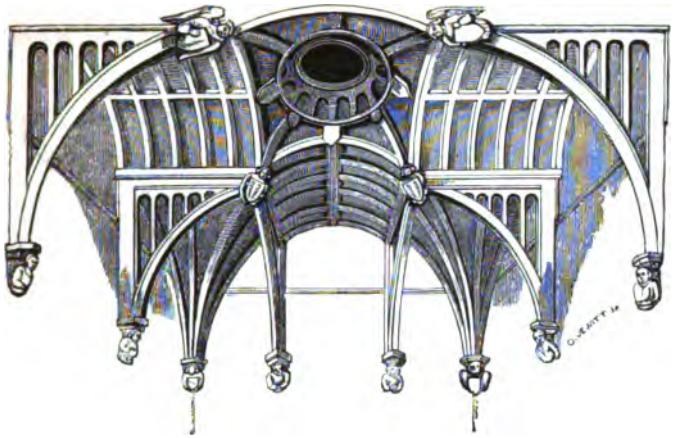
[i] John Kemp; successively bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London; archbishop of York and Canterbury; cardinal of St. Albine and St. Rufine; who died in 1453-4. He was a great benefactor to the university as well as to his college. Thomas Kemp was his nephew.

[k] In the centre of the inner chapel stands a large brasen eagle, on a pedestal of the same metal, which is used as a reading desk; on each side of which is engraved the dolphin of Fitzjames, in whose wardenship it was given to the college by John Martok, M. A. then fellow, as the *orate* of the inscription testifies.

long before; including the noble piers and arches supporting the tower, together with the two smaller arches now walled up, the 'sedilia in choro,' the altar of St. Catharine, the south door, and rubble work adjoining, &c.

Dr. Henry Abendon, elected warden in 1422, gave a donation of 20*l.* for the new bells; on one of which his name was discovered when the five bells were recast by Christopher Hodson, and converted into eight, about the year 1680. Sir Walter Hungerford gave 100*l.* towards the completion of the tower, and a mass was accordingly appointed for him in the wardenship of Elias Holcot, c. 1440; but the belfry, it is said, was not finished so late as 1451; and even in 1680, when the eight bells were fixed, there was space enough left for the addition of four more. About the latter period, or before, the new ringing-loft appears to have been made, with the curious lantern of archwork carved in oak above, and resting on sculptured brackets of stone, of which we have given a woodcut on the opposite page[1]. At the same time a window was made in the western wall of the tower, opposite to Corpus Christi college, for the accommodation of the ringers, who before rung the bells from the ground. The ceiling of the transept or ante-chapel, which is wainscoted with oak, was finished about 1517, in the wardenship of Dr. Richard Rawlyns, who was a great contributor thereto; though from the dolphin of Fitzjames, visible at one of the intersections, that munificent prelate, who lived to the year 1521-2, may be reasonably supposed to have been a benefactor to this, as he was to every other public work in the college or university.

[1] Since this woodcut was executed, the whole plan and details of this curious lantern, geometrically delineated, have appeared in Pugin's 'Examples of Gothic Architecture,' 1832; with a posthumous part published by his son, A. Welby Pugin; London, 4to. 1833.



LANTERN UNDER THE BELFRY.

THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST is so small, that in the celebrated 'type of Agas' there are only seven houses, exclusive of the colleges and halls; and in Wood's time it had increased so little, that only ten families are enumerated. In 1771, according to Peshall, there were not more than seventeen houses, and a population of eighty-five souls; giving exactly five on an average to each tenement—the average calculation of political economists in the present day[m].

HALLS.—From the valuable description of the parish taken before the bailiffs about the time of the re-dedication of the church, a copy of which in a very ancient hand is preserved in the treasury of the college, it appears that at that period there were no other tenements in the whole extent of it than such as were occupied as academic HALLS. These were about seventeen or eighteen in num-

[m] There are now twenty houses, exclusive of the almshouse built by alderman Parsons: and the population, according to the census of 1831, amounted to one hundred and twenty-two persons; of whom exactly one half were females.

ber; corresponding nearly with the calculation of houses in the year 1771, as stated above. 1. *Aula Christopheri in horto*, or Christopher hall, merged in Nevill's inn, or Hunsingore hall, and conveyed together with it to Merton college 23 Ed. III. partly for the support of the Melton chantry at the south-east angle of the church; instituted by warden Treng. 2. *Aula Tegulata*, by some called Urban Hall, Leaden Porch hall, and in the thirteenth century Curteys hall, often mentioned in the registers of St. Frideswide's Priory. It was situated between Corner hall, *aula Angularis*, at the west end of St. John's street, and the college ball-court, now the Grove. So early as the 22nd of Henry the Third, A. D. 1238, one Richard Curteys, or Le Curteys, granted and confirmed in frank-almoigne for ever all his land in this parish, &c. to the prior and convent of St. Frideswide; subject to a small quit rent, and 'to the church of St. John the Baptist in Oxford on the day of All Saints 14*d.* for a luminary,' &c. For this same property, which seems to have constituted a part of the site of Corpus Christi college, a fine had been previously passed in the king's court at Oxford 5 Hen. III, Henry de Bathe being then one of the justices itinerant, when William, prior of St. Frideswide's, undertook to admit the said Richard and his heirs, to all the benefits and prayers of the church[n]. 3. Corner hall, probably a part of Nevill's inn, occupied the remainder of the site of Corpus Christi College westward from the gate, *ex opposito Le Oriole*. 4. *Aula Monialis*, or Nun hall, so called because it once belonged to the Saxon convent of Littlemore, was united to Alban Hall at a very early period. The founder's kindred were lodged and educated here soon after the foundation of Merton col-

[n] V. Reg. Parv. pp. 157—159.

lege, till about the time of Henry IV. 5. Hert hall, to the east of this, was converted into a garden before 1424, and annexed to Alban hall; for which a quit rent was long paid by Merton to Balliol college. Traces of the doorways and windows are still visible in the wall. 6. Kepeharme hall, called also *Le Chimney hall*, was opposite Merton gardens, on the north side of St. John's street, from which a rent of five marks t. Edward I. and II. was payable to St. John's hospital. This is now the property of Magdalene college. 7, 8. On the south side of the same street, at the eastern extremity, were Great and Little Bileby hall; which, together with Elmen hall, Lomb hall, and Runceval hall, now form part of Merton gardens. 9. Aristotle hall, which belonged to St. John's hospital, was nearly opposite to Alban hall; and at the north end of it was a school for logicians; whence the name of Logic lane; the upper part of which beyond the angle was anciently called Horsemull lane. 10. Nightingale hall, with its garden, stood on the eastern side of Logic lane; whence the appellation of Nightingale-hall lane, sometimes called Hare-hall lane, now King street, at the extremity of the parish in this direction. 11. Coleshill hall was on the west side of Logic lane, and not far from Aristotle hall. 12. Little Merton hall, called also Portionists' or Postmasters' hall, is renowned as the birth-place of ANTONY A' WOOD; styled *aula Militis*, or Knight hall, in a rental of St. John's hospital, 2 Ed. III. from Alexander Knight, the then occupier. It had Coleshill hall on the east, and the stables of Merton college on the west; abutting on Kibald street northward. 13. Next to these premises and the stables before mentioned was Biham hall, Latinized into *aula Bohemiæ*, so called from

Gilbert de Biham, canon and precentor of Wells, c. 1252. 14. Adjoining this, westward, was *aula S. Johannis*, or John Baptist hall; so called because it was nearly opposite to the north door of the collegiate church of St. John the Baptist. 15. *Aula S. Martini*, or St. Martin's hall, appears to have stood at the corner of Magpie lane[o]. 16. Higher up in this lane was Schypster's hall, afterwards incorporated with Oriel college. 17. Worm hall, opposite to Oriel back gate, was given with its garden to Merton college, 8 Hen. VI, by Robert Skerne, to celebrate his obit, or anniversary. There is still a garden adjoining the Black Lion, nearly opposite to Lion hall.

The STREETS in this parish are few in number; and the names of some of them, as Kibald street and Shydyard street, are nearly forgotten.

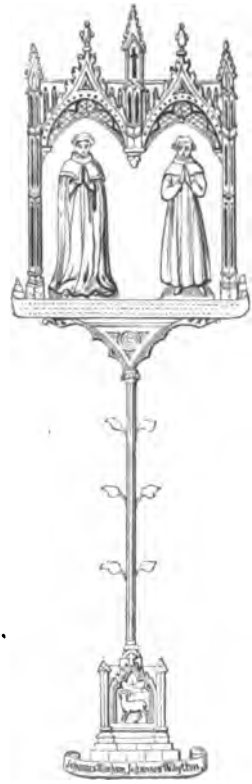
The BOUNDARIES of the PARISH.—The boundaries of this parish commence at the south-east corner of the city wall, and proceed thence under the wall in Merton fields to the south-west angle of the site and premises of Corpus Christi college; where formerly was a summer house. From this point northward we have on our left

[o] In one of these two halls, last mentioned, (or perhaps in both, united into one for the purpose of carrying on a business which required considerable space,) WYNKIN DE WORDE and other early printers are supposed to have exercised their craft. The books printed here generally bear the impress 'In Vico S. Johannis,' but in some few we find the word 'Viculo' instead of 'Vico.' (See our account of the University Press.) The books were sold at the sign of St. John the *Evangelist's* Head in St. Mary's lane.

There appear to be some remains of these halls, though none of much importance: the public house called the George and Dragon seems to have formed part of one of them. A large stone doorway and some lofty gables remind us of the descriptions of houses here, which we find in ancient charters; in which 'domus lapidea cum gabulo lapideo' frequently occurs.

the ancient parish and priory of St. Frideswide, now merged in St. Aldate's, and the precincts of Christ Church; while St. John's parish extends on the right by Canterbury gate to a point nearly opposite the great gate of Oriel college. The southern part of the principal quadrangle of that college was formerly considered as being in this parish: indeed, when King Edward III, in the first year of his reign, gave to the society his messuage called *Le Oriole*, which probably occupied the site of a considerable portion of that quadrangle, it was described as being 'for the most part in St. John's parish.' But the parishioners in their procession do not now pass through the college; they go round it, from the front gate to Magpie lane, and up that lane to a cross in the wall of Oriel, opposite to the site of the Magpie inn, where there is another cross; from that point they return down the street, and when opposite Oriel back gate proceed to the east, up what was anciently called Kibald street, or Kibald-twychen, viz. *Kibaldi bivium*; a double way, common to the two parishes of St. Mary and St. John, or leading between them. This street extended from Magpie lane to the angle, or turning, in Logic lane. Thence the boundary line passes obliquely to the east end of St. John's street, and is terminated by the garden wall and terrace of Merton college[P].

P Notes concerning the foundation of Merton college, and St. John Baptist's church, are added to Hearne's Textus Roffensis, p. 408. In Aubrey's Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey, vol. IV. p. 167-171, is 'Hortus Mertonensis,' a Latin poem, by Dr. Earle, fellow here, and afterwards bishop of Salisbury. Just before were published two English poems, called 'Merton Walks, or the Oxford Beauties; Lond. 1717.' 8vo; and 'Merton Gardens; Oxon. 1718.' 8vo. V. Gough's Br. Top. vol. II. p. 147. Lond. 1780.



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ANCIENT BRASSES OF THE 14th AND 15th CENTURIES.

q The following inscription is still legible on this beautiful brass: "Hic jacent magist' Joh'es Bloxham baculari' sacre theologie, quondam custos huius collegii, et Joh'es Whytton rector eccl'ie de Wodeton, et huius collegii benefactor, qui lapidem istum fecit suis p'priis sumptibus ordinari; quorum a'i'abus p'piciet' Deus. Amen.' Above are the figures of Bloxham and Whytton in their respective habiliments. Beneath is the holy Lamb, the emblem of the Baptist, with the names repeated on a scroll: 'Johannes Bloxham; Johannes Whytton.'

r The inscription on this brass is also perfect, and has the date of MCCCCLXXI; but a minute detail of this and other interesting memorials of past ages in this ancient structure, would require a volume. We must therefore refer our readers, for many particulars unavoidably omitted, to the work of Mr. Gutch; Oxford, 1786: 4to.

FRONT OF EXETER COLLEGE.

Published July 1st 1836 by J.H.Parker Oxford, C.Tilt Fleet St. London, & J.Le Keux Harmondsworth

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.

VIEW FROM THE TURL IN 1832.

EXETER COLLEGE.

THOUGH this college ranks among the earliest, with respect to its primary foundation, under the titles of Hart hall and Stapledon hall[a], yet it did not receive

[a] The license of mortmain for giving Hart hall and Arthur hall, in the parish of St. Peter in the East, is dated 10 May, 7 Ed. ij. The

some of its best endowments, and its present statutes [b], till about the middle of the sixteenth century. At that time sir William Petre, knt., son of John Petre of Torbryan in Devonshire, first a student here, and fellow of All Souls' in 1523[c], secretary of state and privy-councillor in four reigns, seven times ambassador in foreign countries, &c., not only augmented this place of his early education with lands and revenues, for the maintenance of eight additional fellows [d], but by his influence in the court of queen Elizabeth he obtained for it a new charter of incorporation, in the year 1566, with a confirmation of all former grants, &c.

Its FIRST FOUNDER was Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, who had himself received his education in this university; of whom some interesting particulars are recorded. He was the younger son of sir Richard Stapledon, knt., of Annery, near Bideford in Devon-

inquisition 'ad quod damnum,' by virtue of which the society afterwards occupied the site of four or five tenements in S. Mildred's parish, merged in Stapledon hall, was taken June 4, 1326. In the preamble to the Petrean statutes the date of the original foundation is assigned to A. D. 1316.

[b] These, given by the learned W. Alley, bishop of Exeter, the visitor, at the request of sir W. Petre, and by consent and agreement with the society of the old foundation, are copied chiefly from the statutes of Trinity college, then recently founded by sir Thomas Pope. An abstract of them is among Mr. Warton's MSS., dated Dec. 9, 1786. See also Wood's Colleges, ap. Gutch, p. 106. The original statutes had been intermediately reformed by bishop Stafford in 1404, when the new appellation of Exeter hall, or college, was confirmed by pope Innocent VII.

[c] He became B. C. L. in 1526, and D. C. L. in 1532. Other particulars may be seen in his Life by Chalmers.

[d] Bishop Stapledon left in his statutes a provision for thirteen only; including the rector, who was then an officer annually chosen. The first perpetual rector was John Neale, M. A. in 1566.

shire; and from his talent and respectability became, at an early period of life, chaplain to the pope, as well as precentor of the church of Exeter[e]. In 1307, his promotion to the see of Exeter was celebrated with almost unexampled splendour and hospitality, as related by Godwin; who observes, that a whole year's revenue of the bishopric was expended in the entertainment given on the occasion. Like many other prelates in that age, he was employed officially in affairs of state, entrusted with important embassies abroad, sworn of the privy council, and at length appointed lord high treasurer of England. In 1325 he attended queen Isabella in a mission to the court of France on the subject of peace; but, perceiving the traitorous designs of the queen's party, he returned to England; and, as it is said, communicated to the king some intimations of those designs, that he might take steps to defeat them. Edward accordingly, leaving London, resolved at first to retire to the isle of Lundy, by Glocester and Chepstow; but afterwards, throwing himself on the generosity of his friends in the principality, having drawn his first breath at the castle of Carnarvon, he crossed from Bristol to Swansea, and visited the abbey and castle of Neath; Caerphilly castle being bravely defended against the queen's forces sent against it, till the following Easter. But in November of that year[f], the unfortunate monarch was seized near the castle of Llantrissant, and conveyed by Monmouth and Ledbury to Kenilworth, whence after Christmas he was removed to Berkeley castle. His tragical fate after-

[e] In the records of the Tower of London the king's letter to the pope is extant, in favour of his promotion, in which these titles are given to him. He is also styled 'professor of canon law.'

[f] On St. Edmund's day, Nov. 20, 1326. Vid. Walsingham, 125.

wards is too well known to need repetition. In the meantime the bishop of Exeter, to whose fidelity and vigilance he had committed the custody of the city of London, had fallen a victim to the violence of the populace [g]. As he was returning home from an excursion in the suburbs he was dragged from his horse, near the north door of St. Paul's, and though he bravely defended himself with the assistance of his attendants, his brother sir Richard Stapledon being of the party, yet he was overpowered by numbers; and himself, his brother, and two servants, were killed on the same spot; which appears to have been at St. Paul's Cross in Cheapside. His body, stripped of its *hacqueton*, and other habiliments, was thrown into a deserted cemetery near Pye-corner [h], but afterwards concealed under a heap of sand behind his own house [i]. The queen and her son, when he came to the throne, appearing to regret this barbarous outrage, about six months afterwards caused the bishop's body to be removed to Exeter cathedral; where it was reinterred with due solemnity on the north side of the high altar [k]. Nor was this the only reparation they were

[g] Various reasons are alleged by Walsingham for this animosity of the Londoners against the bishop; one of which is connected with an important fact in the history of our jurisprudence; namely, that by his advice the king had fixed the courts of the justices itinerant in the city of London, whereby criminals rarely escaped punishment. But, as he observes, they never want fury when they have license for their insolence: 'nunquam deest furia, cum adest insolescendi licentia.'

[h] '*Freres pyes* veteres appellabant.' Walsingham.

[i] This was situated in the Strand, where in later times Essex buildings stood; so called in queen Elizabeth's time from the celebrated earl of Essex, and now well known as Essex street.

[k] 'At the upper end of the north ambulatory, leading into the choir.' Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 725. ed. 1810. His monument was repaired at the expense of the society of Exeter college in

desirous of making for such an enormous offence. They instituted an inquiry into the circumstances of the murder, though after a lapse of three years; in consequence of which all those who were in any way concerned in it were condemned and executed.

This premature termination of the founder's life probably prevented him from adding endowments commensurate with his new settlement of the society. Their revenues, at his death, consisted of certain messuages in Oxford; all of which, except one, were taken into the precincts of the college; together with the impropriations of Gwynear in Cornwall, of which the college possess the great tithes only, and Long Wittenham in Berkshire[l]. But, in the administration of his effects by the then dean of Exeter, among other things we find a notice of certain legacies left to poor scholars [m].

The good intentions of the bishop were nevertheless amply fulfilled by subsequent BENEFACTORS; among

1733, and again about thirty years since. An engraving of it in its present state is in Skelton's Pietas Oxoniensis; in which work also the modern inscription is preserved. The former inscription in 44 elegiac verses, composed by John Hooker, and set up by bishop Alley in 1568, may be seen in Prince's Worthies, and in Polwhele's History of Devonshire. Sir Richard Stapledon's monument is immediately opposite to that of his brother. The story of the cripple laying hold of the fore-leg of his horse, is repeated in the Pietas Oxoniensis from Prince.

[l] The license for the Founder to give to his college the advowson of Long or West Wittenham at the yearly value of twenty marks is extant, dated May 2, 1322, 15 Edw. II. John Polyng, bishop of Sarum, and Edm. de la Beche, appear to have assisted in this appropriation, which was confirmed by Rob. Wyvil, bishop of Sarum, A. D. 1340.

[m] Bishop Stapledon was a great benefactor to his cathedral. He completed the choir, filling the windows with coloured glass, called *Roan* glass, because imported from Rouen in Normandy.

whom Edmund Stafford, LL. D. bishop of Exeter, and sir William Petre, knt. already mentioned, stand eminently conspicuous [n]. The former, about the year 1404, gave more than two hundred marks in money; added much to the buildings, particularly to the old chapel and library, furnishing the one with ornaments, and the other with books: besides adding two fellowships for the adjoining diocese of Salisbury [o]. In short, this munificent prelate has been so much considered as a SECOND FOUNDER of the society under the altered denomination of Exeter college, that a perpetual obit or anniversary was decreed for him so early as 1430. He died 4th September, 1419; and was buried on the north side of the lady chapel of his own cathedral, under a costly tomb, supporting his recumbent figure, beautifully sculptured in alabaster. These circumstances, combined with the high rank of his family, were sufficient to attract the envious malignity of the puritans of the seventeenth century; who accordingly defaced the monument, and obliterated

[n] Three benefactors are recorded at an earlier period; namely, Peter de Skeltone, Ralph Germeyne, and Richard Grenfield. The first, among other things, in 1315, gave two chambers, with a court adjoining called 'la Lavendrie,' and a place called St. Stephen's hall, where the old tower now stands. The latter about the same time left chests of money, called after their names; from which, according to the practice of that age, the fellows borrowed certain sums without interest; only giving security to the college for the repayment.

[o] The founder's fellowships are limited to the diocese of Exeter; namely, eight for the three archdeaconries of Exeter, Totness, and Barnstaple; four for that of Cornwall, and one to be nominated by the dean and chapter of Exeter from any place they may deem most fit, provided always that he is in priest's orders. By the founder's statutes also, only one of these thirteen fellows is to be necessarily a student in divinity and canon law; the rest being at liberty to pursue arts and philosophy.

the inscription [p]. He was brother, or nephew, to Ralph, lord Stafford; consecrated bishop of Exeter at Lambeth in June 1395, by William Courtney, then archbishop of Canterbury; a member of the king's privy-council, lord privy seal, and lord high chancellor of England in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV.

During more than a century after this period the college received no great augmentation; except in its buildings, through the liberality of Mr. William Palmer [q], and others; but in the year 1566 the benefactions of sir William Petre were so extensive, as almost to constitute a THIRD FOUNDATION. He added eight fellowships for the counties of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Oxford, Essex, or any others in which he or his descendants might have estates; which are at present Norfolk, Suffolk, Middlesex, Hants, and Kent. For their maintenance and support he left lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in various parts of the county of Oxford; particularly the manor of Little Tew, with the impropriations of Kidlington, Yarnton, South Newington, and Merton, and a small estate in the parish of Garsington. The vicarage of Kidlington he settled as a lay fee on the rectors of the college for ever; the rectors paying thence to the college annually 7*l.* 6*s.*, and providing for the cure of souls: but the vicarial house to be for the use of the whole society

[p] Leland, however, had previously copied it: it is therefore preserved in his Itinerary, and repeated by Richardson, p. 412.

[q] He gave 100*l.* and more towards building the tower gateway, which still remains, and some other improvements, about the year 1432. He was then a fellow; and became afterwards chanter, or precentor, of Crediton, physician to the queen of Henry VI, &c. The old chapel was lengthened at the east end at his expense; in the east window of which was his figure kneeling, with this inscription underneath: 'Orate pro anima magistri Willielmi Palmer istius loci socii, qui hanc capellam longiorem fieri fecit.'

in case of the plague. He appointed a sub-rector, dean, moderator, classical lecturer, &c. each with an appropriate salary, according to those times; the chaplain to have an additional allowance, and a sum to be annually divided among the members of the old foundation. Nor were the college servants forgotten; their stipends being augmented. To these benefactions lady Anne Petre, and her son, the first lord Petre, made some additions.

OLD GATEWAYS; PALMER'S TOWER, &c.[r]

[r] In the old map by Ralph Agas may be distinctly traced not only the tower-gateway of 1432, still remaining, but the opening in the city wall, under which a circular arch of rustic work has since been constructed, as represented in the woodcut. The principal entrance to the college was then from the street leading anciently between the divinity school and the wall above mentioned. A part of this street or lane still remains, forming a private entrance to the Rector's lodgings, between the chapel and that part of the city wall on which Mr. Parker's house is built.

F. Mackenzie Del

J. H. Le Keux, Sculp

THE HALL OF EXETER COLLEGE

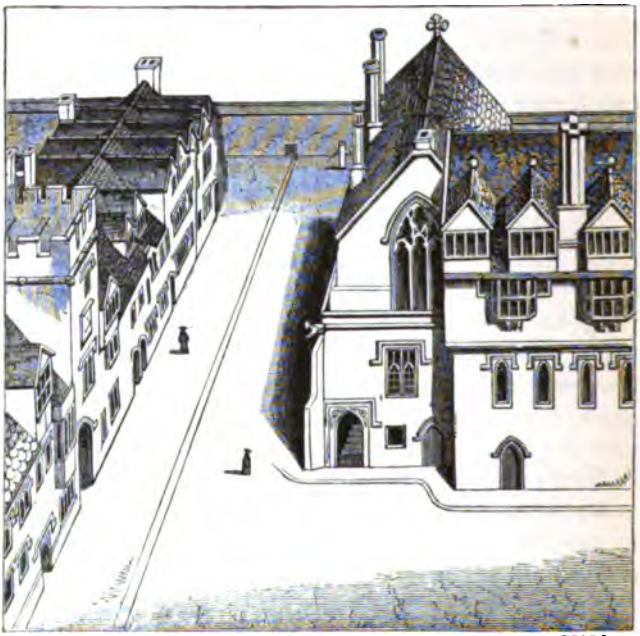
Published April 1st 1838 by J. Parker, Oxford & Tilt, Fleet St. London & J. Le Keux, Harrow under the Hill

Among later benefactors may be mentioned sir John Peryam, knt.; a wealthy citizen and alderman of Exeter, who besides gifts of plate, &c. built eight chambers in 1618 on the east side of the quadrangle, called after him Peryam's buildings. Nearly a century afterwards Narcissus Marsh, the primate of Ireland noticed by Swift, gave 300*l.* towards completing the west front of the college, and 1000*l.* for continuing the eastern range of buildings from Peryam's to the old gateway. Sir John Acland, knt., gave 800*l.* towards building the present hall, and founded two exhibitions for young men from Exeter school. In 1636 Charles I. gave lands for the maintenance of one fellow here, as well as at Jesus and Pembroke, from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey; the candidates to be nominated by the dean and jurats of those islands alternately. In 1637 sergeant Maynard settled 20*l.* per annum on the college for the endowment of a divinity lecture, and 12*l.* for a lecture in Hebrew; chargeable on St. John's hospital in the city of Exeter. George Hall, bishop of Chester, who died in 1668, gave his gold cup, and an estate called Trethewin, or Trethune, near St. Germain's, in Cornwall. Mrs. Elizabeth Shiers, who died in 1700, left certain rents for the support of two fellows to be chosen by the rector and five seniors from the counties of Hertford and Surrey. She also provided for an increase of the stipends and commons, for the supply of the library with books, and the purchase of advowsons. By these and other donations, continued almost to the present day, the foundation now consists of a rector and twenty-five fellows; with a variety of scholarships and exhibitions, of which a minute and accurate account is detailed in the latest Oxford calendars.

Among those who gave advowsons to the college we may mention Thomas Rowney, esq. sometime steward to this and other societies in Oxford, and one of the representatives of the city in several parliaments. He settled on the college for ever the rectory of Wootton in Northamptonshire. The rectory of Somerford Magna in Wiltshire was the benefaction of the rev. Richard Hutchins, B. D. sometime fellow; who also gave 500*l.* with which the purchase of Baverstock rectory in the same county was completed. Menhenniot was given to the college under peculiar conditions by Nicholas Gosse, chancellor of Exeter, with other contributors, in 1478.

The rev. Joseph Sandford, B. D. a member of this house, and afterwards fellow of Balliol college, who died in 1774, in the 84th year of his age, bequeathed his whole library to this society; as did also, in 1729, Edward Richards, esq. of Compton Beauchamp, Berks; consisting of valuable manuscripts and printed books, particularly *Aldine*

classics. These latter were of Mr. Sandford's collection, together with a copy of the very rare edition of the Soncino Hebrew Bible. The rev. Henry Richards, D. D. rector of the college, left the residue of his property in 1807 to the society; who added it to Dr. Shortridge's fund for the purchase of advowsons.



OLD BUILDINGS FROM LOGGAN; 1675.

BUILDINGS.—Few colleges have undergone so many architectural changes[s], or acquired so many recent improvements, as that of Exeter. It will therefore be an interesting employment to mark the progressive steps by which it has advanced to its present splendour.

A tolerably correct idea of its history may be formed from authentic documents; from Agas; and par-

[s] The western gateway has been four times rebuilt in 400 years; namely, in or about 1404, 1600, 1700, and 1834.

ticularly from the comprehensive view in Loggan's work of 1675.

THE CHAPEL.—Hart hall being situated in the parish of St. Peter in the East, the first scholars of this foundation celebrated divine service in that church for a short time; but, after their translation to Stapledon hall, they frequented the old church of St. Mildred; till by license from Henry bishop of Lincoln in 1321, confirmed in the following year by the dean and chapter, saving all rights and oblations due to the rectors or vicars of the parish, 'a fair chapel, with convenient rooms under it, was finished before the year 1326.'

The present chapel was built in 1624, chiefly at the expense of Dr. George Hakewill, sometime fellow, and afterwards rector of the college, who contributed 1200*l.* to the work; the society adding about 200*l.* more. The consecration day is still observed as an anniversary in Michaelmas term. The first person buried in this chapel was one of the rector's children, who died in infancy, Feb. 1624-5; and two others followed soon after. Their epitaphs, probably composed by Dr. Prideaux, are singular specimens of the quaint style of the age[t].

THE HALL.—The original hall or refectory was the same, according to Wood, which the scholars found in St. Stephen's hall; but a new one was afterwards erected, probably about the time of bishop Stafford, who is said to have *half* roofed it. The old kitchen adjoining it which stood till about the year 1618, and the stone gable looking westward, with the square-headed win-

[t] On the first; 'Infans quid loquitur quæris? lege; tu morieris:' On the second; 'Quam subito, quam certo, experto crede ROBERTO:' On the third; 'Hic jacet in pannis, patris optima gemma, JOHANNES.'

HALL, &c.; FROM EXETER LANE.

dows of treble, double, and single lights, represented in Loggan's view, are ascertained to have been of the date of 1483, and may be considered as authority for the style adopted by Mr. Underwood in the late restorations. They were taken down when the present hall and cellar under it were built by sir John Acland. The kitchen then rebuilt, at the west end of it, remained till nearly the beginning of the last century; when the west side of the quadrangle, southward from the gateway, was renewed to make one uniform quadrangle. The part between the tower and the chapel was rebuilt in 1672, and the other part at the west end of the chapel in 1682. The hall was some few years since repaired and embellished at a considerable expense from the designs of Mr. Nash,

under the superintendence of Mr. Repton. It has a high-pitched timber roof of handsome framework, with a curious kind of reticulated ceiling. The large portrait of the founder was painted by the late W. Peters, esq.; the drapery and costume being copied from a French print of Bossuet, the celebrated bishop of Meaux. That of Dr. Hakewill, left in his will to the college in 1649, was formerly at the east end of the south aisle of the chapel [z].

The LIBRARY.—Wood was of opinion, that there was a library built by the founder; but he confesses himself at a loss to know in what place. He certainly left books to the college: as did also bishop Grandesson so early as 1368. In 1372 Simon de Bredon, a great mathematician, left some astronomical and mathematical works. But the building, such as it was, becoming ruinous in the reign of Edward III, William Rede, bishop of Chichester, who had been a scholar of this house before he was elected fellow of Merton, gave twenty pounds towards the reparation of it about the year 1374; transmitting twenty-five manuscripts to be deposited therein, besides what he left by will in 1382. Other benefactors followed his example; among whom Thomas Brentyngham, bishop of Exeter, and Mr. John More, sometime rector, are specially recorded in the old 'computus of the rectors,' as having given several sums of money for the same purpose: at length 'a comely library was built on the east side of the upper court that now is, about the year 1383 [a].' But this structure being soon found too

[z] Contrary to the general arrangement of college chapels, Dr. Hakewill's structure is composed of two distinct aisles.

[a] Wood's Colleges, &c. ap. Gutch, p. 114; and his MSS. compiled about the year 1665, now in the Ashmole museum.

small to receive the books of numerous benefactors, Edmund Stafford, so often mentioned, repaired, lengthened, and enlarged it; at the same time repairing or reconstructing the roof, &c.[b] This was about the year 1404.

The NEW LIBRARY is judiciously detached in some degree from other buildings, and pleasantly situated in the college garden, where its elegant and unobtrusive front is seen to great advantage; for though of the Ionic order, and therefore not in accordance with the surrounding buildings, it harmonizes very well with the modern lawn and shrubbery in this sequestered spot. It is commonly said to have been designed by the late Mr. Crowe of New College. But this tradition appears to be, to a certain extent, erroneous. Mr. John Townsend, of Oxford, was both the architect and the builder; but his design being submitted to Mr. Crowe's inspection, he suggested a few amendments in the details: in consequence of which the design itself has been attributed to him. This statement is given on the authority of Mr. Crowe himself. The library was erected in 1779.

The RECTOR'S LODGINGS. These, if we may judge from the perspective view of them in Loggan's valuable engraving, compared with Wood's account, were originally coeval with Palmer's tower; but great improvements took place in 1798, and the front towards the quadrangle was entirely rebuilt at that time, with the addition of a porch, at the expense of the college. A part on the north side was added by Dr. Bury in the year 1671. Further to the north is a distinct build-

[b] Unfortunately, a fire broke out underneath this library, Dec. 2, 1709, which destroyed almost all the books, bookcases, and furniture; and, though the injury was afterwards in some degree repaired, the society came to the resolution, in 1778, of taking down this only remaining part of the founder's original fabric.

ing, erected by Dr. Prideaux between 1612 and 1642, chiefly for the accommodation of foreigners; among whom was the celebrated Cluverius; whose son, J. Sigismund Cluvier, was admitted a member of the college in 1633. Dr. Wallis also had rooms here on his appointment to the Savilian professorship. This building is now generally occupied by some of the fellows. Between this part of the college and the Museum a lofty pile of building was erected in the summer of 1832, fronting the Broad street, on land belonging to the city; and in the two following years the whole of the west front, extending in length 220 feet, was handsomely renewed with Bath stone, from designs by Mr. Underwood, admirably executed by Messrs. Plowman.

EMINENT MEN. This college can produce a splendid catalogue of exalted prelates, and other eminent persons, in almost every department. Loggan observes, in the short notice accompanying his print, that three of its rectors were almost consecutively regius professors of divinity, and at that time it could reckon four privy-councillors to Charles II. Among more than twenty bishops, three of whom were of the Courtney family, it might be sufficient to name Rede, Bayley, Prideaux, Bull, and Secker, who died archbishop of Canterbury in 1768. But Dr. Conybeare, dean of Christ Church and bishop of Bristol, the able antagonist of Dr. Tindal, rector from 1730 to 1733, deserves especial notice.

One of the earliest inmates of Stapledon hall was John de Trevisa, canon of the collegiate church of Westbury in Wiltshire, and vicar of Berkeley; who assisted Wicliffe in the translation of the scriptures, and left behind him an English abridgment or commentary of the Bible [d].

[d] A copy of this work, which is scarcely known, was presented to

Among more modern names may be mentioned lord chancellor Shaftesbury; John Anstis the elder, the celebrated herald and antiquary; Henry Cary, the first lord Falkland; Dr. Walker, the historian of the clergy who suffered for their loyalty and religion; Maundrell, the traveller; Dr. Borlase, the historian of Cornwall; Hole, Conant, Upton, Toup, Kennicot, and Blayney.

This college has also produced many eminent lawyers; namely, sir Robert Tresilian, Fortescue, Doddridge, Fitzherbert, Noye, Rolle, Treby, Forster; to which honourable list may now be added the name of COLERIDGE.

THE NEW LIBRARY.

the Editor in 1808 by the late ingenious Mr. Dallaway. It is mentioned by sir Wm. Dugdale, in his Baronage, I. 360.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.

THE CHAPEL, &c.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

THIS is one of the few colleges in Oxford which it is usual to describe as of royal foundation. Perhaps there is scarcely one which can be strictly so considered. The case of University college for a time remained very uncertain; but tradition has at length prevailed over doubtful history. The claim of king Henry VIII. to that honour at Christ Church is founded on an arbitrary usurpation; and it was by a circuitous act of courtesy that Adam de Brom, who was the real founder of 'the scholars of the house of St. Mary,' transferred the ultimate honour of its institution and endowment to his royal patron Edward II. Adam de Brom's proper foundation was somewhat earlier, viz. in 1324: the king

enlarged his original plan, and became the founder of the present college in 1325–6.

In order fully to understand the history and constitution of colleges, as erroneous views have sometimes been taken, it is of some importance to examine this matter.

The visitatorial jurisdiction, where none is expressed by statute, follows the nature of the foundation. But, from the peculiarity of the Oriel foundation, the bishop of Lincoln for the time being long exercised this jurisdiction over it[a]: a jurisdiction not grounded on the original statutes, but on statutes subsequently imposed upon the college by the bishop himself, who had no authority for such a purpose. His claim, therefore, to this extrajudicial office is supposed to have originated in a misconception of his authority, as diocesan; and it was consequently pronounced to be invalid and illegal by a judgment of the court of common pleas in 1726–7. It seems now to be understood, that the king, or the lord chancellor under the crown, as the king's legal adviser in all cases of doubtful issue, is the constitutional visitor of this house.

It does not however appear, that the king is bound to refer any matter in dispute to the chancellor. The ancient practice was to institute a commission; as in the case of at least two contested elections of a provost. In the year 1385, when there were great dissensions in the university between the northern and southern students, Oriel college was involved in the general contagion. Some of the members were for John Middleton, professor of theology, others for John Kirton, M.A. to succeed provost

[a] 'The visitor hereof being always the bishop of *Lincoln* for the time being.' Ayliffe's 'Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford;' 1714.

Colyntre. The king, to whom an appeal was made, committed the decision of the matter to the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Winchester, Mr. Rugge, chancellor of the university, and Mr. John Bloxham, warden of Merton, or any two of them. After a full examination of the matter, they confirmed the election in favour of Dr. Middleton in June following[b]. Another appeal was made to the king in 1401 by Mr. John Paxton, a candidate for the provostship, against the election of Mr. John Possel; when a similar commission was appointed, and the decision of the commissioners was final in favour of John Possel[c].

The foundation of the college commenced in the following manner. Adam de Brom was almoner to Edward the Second, commonly called Edward of Carnarvon from the place of his birth; and being in high favour with the king, he obtained his license, 20th April, 1324, to purchase a messuage in the town or suburbs of Oxford, in order to found therein, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, a certain college of scholars, to be governed by a rector chosen perpetually from among themselves, &c. notwithstanding the statute of mortmain which had been then recently passed. He also obtained a royal patent for the said rector and scholars, that they might, notwithstanding the said statute, purchase land, tenements, and revenues, with advowsons of churches, &c. to be appropriated to themselves and their successors for their sustenance for ever.

An opportunity soon presented itself of carrying these designs into execution. Roger Mareschall, rector of the

[b] Rot. Pat. 9 Ric. ij. At Easthamptead 23 May. Hare's Memorabilia, f. 88. Wood's Annals, I. 516.

[c] Registr. Arundel. f. 107. Ayliffe, I. 146. Wood's Annals, &c.

church of Tackley, had recently built, or renewed, a spacious tenement in St. Mary's parish, to which were attached five shops, with five 'solars,' or upper floors, and a large cellar beneath, groined with ribs of stone, and extending to the length of nearly 60 feet, parallel with the High-street[d]. This property was purchased by Adam de Brom. Nothing could be more conveniently situated for his purpose. He was already rector of the parish; the premises were spacious and commodious, according to the wants of that age; and though the frontage was then occupied by townsmen, being let to them for shops, yet there were several chambers above, and in the space behind, including a 'refectory,' according to Wood, which the rector of Tackley 'had demised to certain scholars of the university, to be inhabited by them in a scholastical manner.' Adam de Brom also purchased an ancient hall beyond the north wall of the city, called Perles hall, and by corruption 'Perilous' hall, for the benefit and accommodation of his scholars[e]. But

[d] This tenement at that time was called Tackley's inn, or Tackley's hall, from the rector of Tackley; but afterwards, when it was let by lease from Oriel college to a family of the name of Bulkeley, it continued for a long time to be called Bulkeley hall. The ground is now occupied by the shops and premises of Messrs. Slatter and Wheeler. One of the large windows of the refectory is still visible behind; and the cellar remains nearly perfect, though divided. The frontage of these two shops will be found to correspond with the admeasurement stated above. See our account of St. Mary's parish, p. 15; Skelton's Oxonia; Wood's Annals, II. 107, 132; and Peshall, p. 108.

[e] This hall being afterwards in a state of decay, and at too inconvenient a distance from Oriel college to be used by that society for any academical purpose, Dr. Kettel, president of Trinity, rebuilt it from the foundation, under a lease from Oriel college, about the year 1615, for the reception of commoners of his own society; a door of communication being made in the wall of the college grove, which is still visible. See our account of Magdalene parish, p. 16; and Wood ap. Gutch, Colleges, &c. p. 522–3.

all these premises, though confirmed to him by royal authority, he soon after resigned and surrendered, with consent of his scholars, into the king's hands, 'to be so ordered as he should think fit.'

The patronage of the new society being thus vested in the king, whatever his character was in other respects, he did not abuse the confidence thus reposed in him, but fulfilled to the utmost the expectations of his almoner. By his charter, dated 21st Jan. 1325–6, he constituted it a perpetual college of scholars for the study of divinity and canon law; appointing Adam de Brom himself the first governor, under the new title of PROVOST[f]. King Edward also not only reconveyed and confirmed to them all their former possessions and tenements, but bestowed on them the perpetual advowson of St. Mary's church; on condition that they constantly provided sufficient chaplains for the parochial service of the church, as then established: and whereas, by the license granted before, they were limited in the purchase of additional revenues to the annual sum of thirty pounds, in compliance with the provisions of the statute of mortmain, he now doubled that sum; for, with a view to the increase of their numbers and revenues, he enabled them to purchase to the amount of sixty pounds.

The first purchase, by Adam de Brom himself, was that of the rectory of Aberford in Yorkshire, with the advowson of the vicarage, the gross value of which in the Valor of Henry VIII. is stated to be vij*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

[f] This second title, a French corruption of *præpositus*, was perhaps given to Adam de Brom because he was already RECTOR of the parish church of St. Mary. The titles appear to have been convertible: for Dr. Hawkesworth, the third provost of the college, whose memorial on a brass plate is still legible in St. Mary's chancel, is there styled 'Præpositus huius ecclesiæ.'

per annum [g]. A benefaction of still greater value from Adam de Brom was that of Colby, or Coleby, in Lincolnshire; the rectory of which was demised by lease to Thomas Hall at the time of the ecclesiastical survey of Henry VIII. and the gross value is stated to be then xl*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.* per annum. About the same time the statutes of the college were compiled by Adam de Brom; and in the year 1329 certain other statutes are said to have been substituted and confirmed by Henry Burghersh, then bishop of Lincoln and chancellor of England [h]. The society then consisted of a provost and ten fellows, or scholars; the majority of whom were confined to the study of divinity, though three were afterwards permitted to apply themselves to the canon law.

The ROYAL FOUNDER.—Of the unfortunate king Edward, whom the policy or loyalty of Adam de Brom constituted, by a kind of legal fiction, the founder of his own college, little is now to be said, notwithstanding his benefactions, in addition to the brief statement of Grainger: 'That his weakness and misconduct precipitated the kingdom into all those disorders, which are the natural effects of an unsettled constitution, under a feeble administration.' We may therefore turn to the consideration of his almoner, who was after all, morally speaking, the real and initiatory founder of the society.

ADAM DE BROM.—Of this distinguished individual a few particulars only are preserved; but they deserve to be recorded for the encouragement of others under simi-

[g] In the printed copy the place is called 'ABERDON.'

[h] These are therefore not the original statutes of the college: which were never forgotten; but were sometimes enforced even during the continuance of the usurped authority of the bishop of Lincoln; and since the overthrow of that authority in 1726–7 the original statutes have superseded the spurious compilation here mentioned.

lar circumstances. He is said to have been one of the clerks in the court of chancery, then filled chiefly by ecclesiastics. Having recommended himself to the notice of persons in power by his capacity and diligence, he was promoted to the rectory of Hanworth in Middlesex in 1315; and in the following year he was made chancellor of the diocese of Durham. In 1319 we find him archdeacon of Stow, and rector of St. Mary's church in Oxford; which was then in the patronage of the king. He ably governed his new society, as provost, during six years; and dying in Oxford, 16 June 1332, he was buried in the Lady chapel on the north side of the present university church; where his monumental slab of coarse marble still remains, elevated on an altar-tomb of freestone, but robbed of its brasses; as are also those of other provosts on the floor. This is now commonly called from him Adam de Brom's chapel; not, it is presumed, because he built it, but because he is buried in it.

BENEFACTORS.—The BENEFACTORS of this college have not been numerous; but they are of the highest rank and degree. Among the foremost stands the royal name of EDWARD III. who in 1327, soon after his accession to the throne, gave them the perpetuity of a capital mansion, partly in St. John's parish and partly in that of St. Mary, forming an angle between St. John's street and Schydyard street, called LE ORIOLE, or 'La Oriele Halle[1].' To this spot the society removed from Tackley's

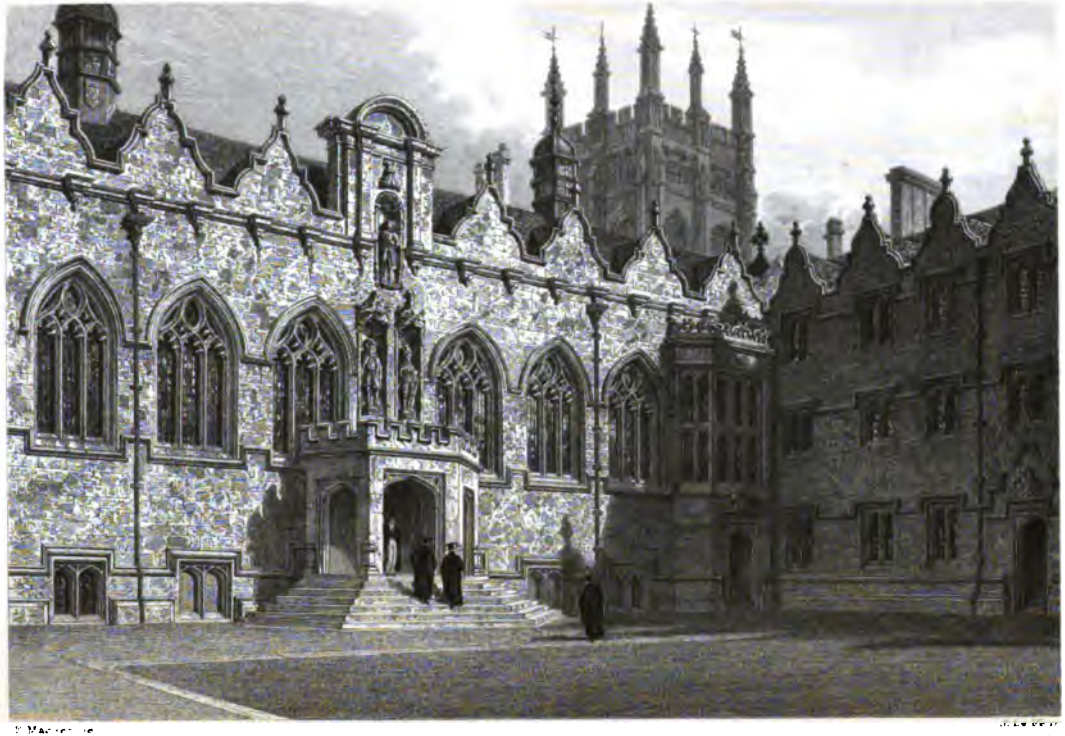
[1] As a quitrent payable from this college to the canons of St. Frideswide's priory is noticed in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. it seems probable that this is the same mansion which was demised by them at an easy rent to the convent of West Derham in Norfolk about the year 1200. See the Little Register of St. Frideswide's priory, where in the marginal rubric we read 'De domo quæ dicitur ORIOLE.' P. 140. See also p. 250. In the Hundred Rolls, p. 800,

inn three years afterwards; James de Span, or de Hispania, to whom it had been granted by queen Eleanor, having released to them all his right therein.

In the year 1328 Edward III. also, in compliance with the request of Adam de Brom, granted to the college the hospital of St. Bartholomew near Oxford, with all its appurtenances, chiefly as a place of retirement for the

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

'La Quole Halle' ought probably to be 'La Oriole Halle.' It is there described as a capital tenement held in demesne by Bogo de Clare of the prior of St. Frideswide at the same rent of half a mark, though worth vij. marks. See a critical investigation of "Le Oriole," in Wade's 'Walks in Oxford,' p. 145–147; and in Skelton's Oxonia; communicated by the bishop of Landaff. We have suggested the latter part of the word Ora*toriolum* as the etymology, in our account of Christ Church, p. 58. The word occurs three times at least in M. Paris about the years 1251–3, without the least reference to a gateway or a window. Hence Adelung, the German editor of Du Fresne, who had surrendered the etymology in despair, traces it to *areola*, the diminutive of *area*, and supposes it to be synonymous with *atrium*. Much scope still remains for ingenuity; and those who are not easily satisfied will find an instructive essay on this subject in the Archæologia, vol. XXIII. pp. 105–116. It was communicated to Mr. Britton by the late lamented member of the society of Antiquaries, Mr. William Hamper, of Highgate, near Birmingham; the editor of Dugdale's diary.



society in case of the plague[k]. Of this they availed themselves on several occasions.

The next benefactor on record, more than a century afterwards, is John Franke, clerk, master of the rolls in chancery, and sometime keeper of the great seal; who dying in 1441 left 1000*l.* to found four additional fellowships for the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Devon.

John Carpenter, bishop of Worcester, who had been first a fellow, then provost of this house, bequeathed by will about the year 1476 lands in Oxfordshire for the maintenance of one other fellow, to be chosen from the diocese of Worcester. He also gave to the society Bedell hall[l], an ancient receptacle for scholars, and left some exhibitions to be paid weekly to six poor scholars.

Another fellowship for the diocese of Lincoln was added by Bishop Smyth, the founder of Brasennose college; who in 1507 left 300*l.* to purchase land for that purpose.

Richard Dudley, D. D. sometime fellow, and after-

[k] More than a third part of the fee-farm-rent, xxiij*l.* v*d.* out of Lxiij*l.* v*d.* anciently payable to the crown from the city of Oxford, was settled on this hospital by Hen. I; by whom it was originally founded, like that of St. John the Baptist, for lepers. See Dugdale's Mon. II. 407. The chapel of this hospital is an interesting little edifice. It has five windows, all different, of the early part of the reign of Edward III. The screen of the chancel, which still remains, has the date of 1651. The long building on the north side of the chapel is the reconstruction mentioned in Wade's 'Walks,' II. 307.

[l] It was so called from one of its proprietors, or occupiers, an university or king's beadle; and was one of the law schools, or a hall for legists. The site of it is now occupied by the south side of St. Mary Hall, and the new library of Oriel college. Some interesting particulars of it may be gleaned from the Little Register of St. Frideswide's priory, pp. 137, 138. See also Peshall, p. 107.

wards chancellor of the cathedral church of Salisbury, bestowed his manor of Swainswick in Somersetshire, not far from Bath, in 1529, for the maintenance of two fellows and six exhibitioners. By this and the other benefactions, above recorded, the fellowships were now increased from ten to eighteen; which is the present number.

By the will of John Jackman, M. A. who had been a fellow, the rent of a tenement and some lands in the parish of St. Giles was bequeathed in 1559 for the maintenance of a poor scholar of his own county of Worcester, who was to take the office of porter.

A prebendal stall at Rochester was annexed to the provostship by queen Anne in 1712, and in the same year confirmed by act of parliament.

Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, not only added to the buildings of the college, but he gave 2500*l.* to augment the fellowships, and to found three exhibitions for bachelors.

Dr. Carter, who was provost from 1708 to 1727, enlarged the buildings, and bestowed money for the purchase of livings, &c.

Charles Noel[m], fourth duke of Beaufort, gave 100*l.* per annum for four exhibitions; and two more were endowed in 1761 by the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell, from the rent of a farm at Throwley in Kent, with a preference to candidates from the parish of Charing in the same county, where she had founded and endowed a free-school.

A benefaction of some value is recorded by Warton, in

[m] So Mr. Chalmers: but the inscription under the portrait of his brother Henry in the hall ascribes the donation of the exhibitions to him. Charles is there said to have given the portrait.

his history of Kiddington[n], which is not noticed in any published account of this college. Thomas Wylcot, or de Wylcot, about 1471, enfeoffed the society with an estate at Chalkford, or Chalford, in the county of Oxford; which is entered in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Hen. viij, as held by indenture of lease under the college at that time, together with the manor of Deane and certain tenements there, in the deanery of Chipping Norton. It is there estimated at xiij*l.* vi*s.* viij*d.* per annum; but from this sum certain payments were deducted for celebrating the obit of the said Thomas Wylcot, a quitrent to the lord of Chadlington, &c.

Among other benefactions of minor importance that of Thomas Hawkyns, M. A. sometime provost, deserves to be recorded. He succeeded Dr. Sampson about the year 1476, was chantor of Salisbury, and dying there in 1478 was buried in the cathedral. A short time before his death he gave money and books to the college. Several other provosts are mentioned as having given books to the old library, erected about the year 1444; and the celebrated Dr. Thomas Gascoigne, sometime a commoner here, contributed five marks to the completion of the fabric, 'besides several volumes to be *chained* therein for the use of the students in the said college.'

Mr. Edward Combe, who died in 1629, left 100*l.* towards furnishing the second library, erected about 1637, with pews, or studies.

William Rede, bishop of Chichester, the founder of Merton library, gave by his will in 1382 ten books, 5*l.* in money, and a silver cup, or chalice, to this college; as he

[n] P. 44. ed. 1815. See also Hearne's TROKELOWE, App. p. 329–334. Valor Eccles. vol. II. p. 242.

did also to Balliol; though it does not appear that he was ever a member of either society [o].

The gross revenues of this college were valued 26 Hen. viij. at 182*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and at 200*l.* in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

OLD BUILDINGS, FROM THE MAP BY AGAS.

1. Oriel college.
2. Canterbury college.
3. Peckwater's inn.
4. Scolar's printing-house.

Buildings.—Although this college is of early foundation, the present buildings are of comparatively modern date; no part of them reaching beyond the year 1620, except perhaps a part of the external wall eastward against Magpie lane. Provost Blencowe, who died in 1617, left 1300*l.* for rebuilding the southern and western sides of the ancient quadrangle: which was accordingly soon after commenced; Dr. John Tolson, provost from 1621 to 1644, contributing 1150*l.* to the work. There were also other considerable donations.

[o] Ross of Warwick mentions Henry VI. as a benefactor to this college: 'Novum etiam collegium Oxoniæ intra muros, collegiumque regale de Oriell in eadem civitate certis possessionibus ampliavit.' Lib. de Regibus, Ed. Hearne, p. 210. Wood in his Annals, I. 614, quoting from the MS. mentions only All Souls and Magdalene.

The HALL and CHAPEL, which are on the eastern side of the quadrangle, were begun about 1637, and finished in 1642. About the same time also the north side, where the second library was situated, was reconstructed and made uniform with the other three sides; so that the whole quadrangle, when finished, was esteemed the most neat and regular in Oxford.

The HALL is ascended by steps, under a semihexagonal porch, adorned till lately with open work, representing the words, 'REGNANTE CAROLO.' The statues of Edward II. and III. with the Virgin and Child, in niches surmounted by coronal canopies, are now, from the perishable nature of the stone, hastening to decay. The wainscot of the interior has been lately renewed, and two handsomely carved folding doors of oak erected.

At the upper end of the HALL are three whole-length portraits: Edward II. painted by Hudson, 1753; Queen Anne, by Dahl, given by the widow of bishop Robinson; and Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, by Soldi; given by his brother Charles about the middle of the last century. In a window are the arms of Pierrepoint, earl of Kingston, quartering nineteen coats; with the punning motto, in allusion to the family name: 'Pie repone te.' The two celebrated Oriel cups are said to have been given for the use of the hall; one by king Edward II. the other by bishop Carpenter.

In the east window of the CHAPEL is painted by Peckitt of York the presentation of Christ in the temple, from a design by the ingenious Dr. Wall of Worcester; of whom it is said, that if he had not been one of the best physicians in the kingdom, he would have been one of the best painters. His allegorical subject at Merton was a less fortunate production. This chapel was cleaned

and repaired in 1833. The eagle of brass, given in 1654 by Mr. Naper, stands in the antechapel.

ROBINSON'S BUILDING.—The additional wing on the east side of the garden court was built in 1719, at the expense of Dr. John Robinson before mentioned, who was bishop of London from 1713 to 1723. The Runic inscription on the front wall is singular; which reminds us of the humiliating truth, that 'MAN is but a heap of mouldering dust: MADR ER MOLDUR AUKI [p].'

CARTER'S BUILDING.—George Carter, D. D. who was provost of the college from 1708 to 1727, and who was also prebendary of Rochester, Peterborough, and St. Paul's[q], left his whole property to the college; partly to purchase advowsons, and partly for the purpose of erecting a line of building for the enlargement of the Provost's lodgings, to correspond with the opposite wing. This was finished about the year 1730.

In 1817, fifteen additional sets of rooms were built on the south side of bishop Robinson's wing.

The LIBRARY.—The present LIBRARY, begun in 1788 from a design by Mr. James Wyatt, is one of the most chaste and classical buildings of its kind and dimensions in Oxford; though the interior is not so much admired as the external elevation. In addition to the books formerly belonging to the college, some of which are very valuable[r], here are deposited also those which were

[p] Vid. Jun. Etymol. Angl. ed. Lye; under the explanation of the word MOULD; and the Runic Alphabet prefixed to the Gothic Glossary by Junius, p. 29. Dordrecti (Dort) 1665.

[q] Dr. Carter was at one time domestic chaplain to archbishop Wake. He is buried in the college chapel.

[r] Among the MSS. is an autograph 'Commentary on Genesis,' by Capgrave, with an epistle dedicatory to Humphrey duke of Gloucester; the initial letter of which contains a curious illumination of the

bequeathed to the society by baron Edward Leigh of Stoneleigh in Warwickshire, a nobleman educated within these walls, and afterwards high steward of the university.

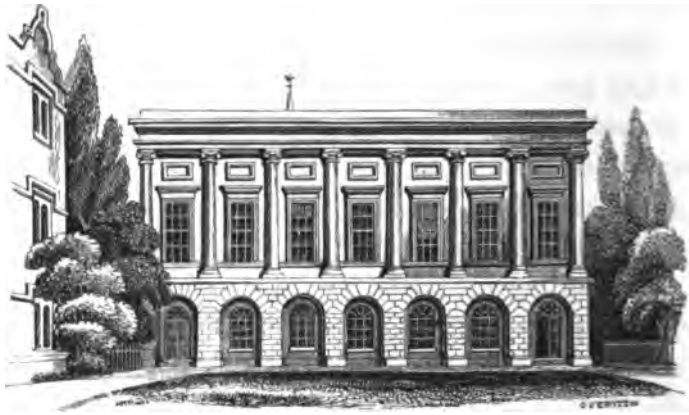
This is the third library erected in this college. The first, which we have already mentioned as built about 1444, stood on the east side of the old quadrangle. Before this, their books were kept in chests. The second was constructed on the north side of the present quadrangle, in the third story, about the year 1637; when the former one was pulled down to make room for the new hall and chapel. Beneath the LIBRARY is a handsome and spacious COMMON ROOM for the use of the fellows, with another room adjoining.

EMINENT MEN.—Among the forty provosts who have governed this college, many have been persons of considerable learning and celebrity; and it has produced nearly twenty prelates of distinguished ability. For these and other eminent characters we must refer the reader to the pages of Mr. Gutch and Mr. Chalmers; contenting ourselves with naming a few only. It would be unpardonable not to mention archbishop Arundel[s]; bishops Pe-

author presenting his book to the duke, who is seated and covered with a hat, such as was worn in those days.

[s] Archbishop Arundel was a great benefactor to the university; and among other public-spirited acts he bestowed fifty marks on this college conditionally, that they would release for ever to the university all their right and title to the old congregation house, and Cobham's library over it. To the latter he had himself been a bountiful contributor. See our account of St. Mary's church and parish; pp. 5, 6. in which we were compelled, from want of room, to omit some interesting particulars; among others, that during the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole, in queen Mary's reign, the principal protestants of the place met for the exercise of their religion in the groined vault and premises of Bulkeley hall, already mentioned. The

cock and Butler; the latter the profound author of the 'Analogy;' Alexander Barclay; sir Walter Raleigh; Prynne; Scroggs and Holt, chief justices; Dr. Edward Bentham, afterwards canon of Christ Church; and though last not least, that elegant and accomplished scholar and critic Dr. Joseph Warton, sometime head-master of Winchester college, and brother to the antiquary and poet, Mr. T. Warton, of Trinity College.



THE LIBRARY.

house was then occupied by Garbrand Herks, a Dutch protestant, who had left his own country with his son on account of his religion. He held the office of stationer to the university; the duties of which were then of considerable importance, as will appear from the Statutes, Tit. XVIII. Sect. III.

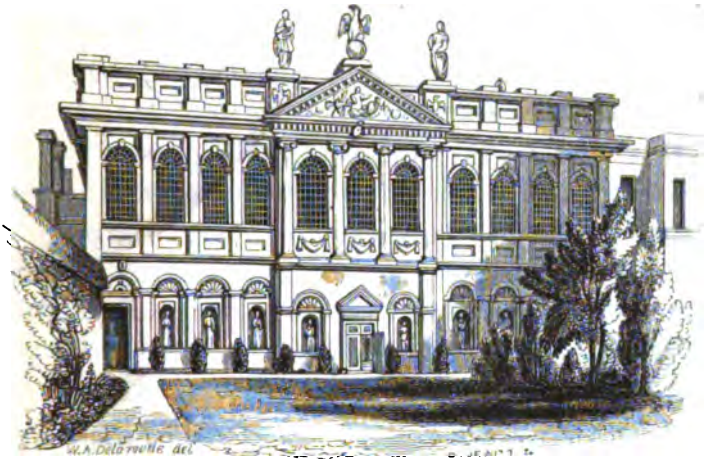
F.Mackenzie

J. le Keux

SOUTH FRONT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

London Published April 1 1834 by J.H Parker Oxford & 377 West Strand & J. le Keux Hammersmith

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.



EXTERIOR OF THE LIBRARY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE FOUNDER of this college, which in its modern state forms so conspicuous an ornament to the High street, was Robert Eglesfeld, or de Eglesfeld; descended from a respectable family in Cumberland possessed of property there so early as the reign of Hen. III[a]: some of whom represented the county in parliament. Being chaplain and confessor to Philippa, the consort of Edw. III, he gave to his new foundation the name of

[a] In the reign of Edw. III. they were in possession of Alneburgh hall, otherwise, Nether hall; about a mile from which is Ellenborough, a township in the parish of Dearham, in the same county; from which place the earl of Ellenborough is said to derive his title. In the reign of Philip and Mary, an heiress of the Eglesfelds carried the estates by marriage into the family of Senhouse of Seascale hall, who still possess them.

'Queen's college,' or the 'hall of the Queen's Scholars,' in compliment to his royal benefactress; who kindly encouraged and assisted him in the work, and condescended to become the patroness of the college after his death.

So active was this benevolent man in the prosecution of his purpose, that between the months of May and December, 1340, he had purchased three separate tenements in St. Peter's parish, with considerable plots of ground adjoining; and in January following obtained a royal charter with special license to erect thereon a 'collegial hall of scholars, chaplains, and others, to endure for ever, under the government of a provost to be chosen from the said scholars,' &c. Having secured a site for his college, the founder began to take down and enlarge the premises, adding occasionally other purchases[b], both here and elsewhere, as opportunity offered, to the end of his life; the useful career of which was terminated May 31, 1349. He is said to have been buried in the old chapel, which appears to have been begun about the time of his death; William de Muskam being a great contributor to it, who resigned the provostship in 1350. Browne Willis says expressly, that the founder was buried 'under the altar;' and a brass plate with his effigy engraved on it was discovered in the last century under the communion-table; a tracing of which by Rowe Mores was reduced for Gough's sepulchral monuments, and has been re-engraved in Skelton's Pietas Oxoniensis; where De Eglesfeld has been improperly transformed

[b] In 1341 he purchased a tenement lying between the college property north and south, then belonging to John Fitz-Ingram of Abingdon, and several others, enumerated by Wood and Rowe Mores from the college papers, between the years 1341 and 1347; which were confirmed to the college in the latter year, by king Ed. III.

into Dr. Egglesfield. He was only a bachelor in divinity, and is often styled 'Dominus' in an old computus; from various items in which, it appears, that from the year 1347, to the time of his decease, at the early age of forty-three, he chiefly lived and *battelled* amongst the members of his new society[c].

BENEFACTORS.—This college enumerates a host of benefactors; not only among those persons who have been educated within its walls, which certainly constitute the majority, but many royal patrons from the 14th to the 19th century have contributed to its splendour; so that the members of this society may truly assert that 'kings have been their nursing fathers, and queens their nursing mothers.' From the time of queen Philippa, their great benefactress[d], the queens consort of England

[c] His 'battels' are charged distinctly from those of the 'house;' as will be seen by the following curious entries: 'Item in batellis domus et Eglesfeld ij*s.* x*jd.* ut patet in libro dispensatoris,' &c. 'Item super caput Eglesfelde xij*d.* Item in batellis domus, Eglesfeld, et Cundale, ij*s.* ob.' The latter was the senior fellow of the society, being the first appointed by the founder. That Eglesfeld was constantly resident among them, and within the walls of the college, may be also inferred from a charge for nails in fixing laths 'in *camera* domini Robti Eglesfeld, et in cam. Rogeri Swinbroke,' &c. Even his oblations at the altar on the different festivals, in general a penny, are charged in the weekly account. On one occasion we find xvi*d.* paid for the hire of a horse for three days to carry the founder to London. A similar journey to Southampton is charged xxiij*d.* A third expedition on horseback in the same summer, 1347, cost only i*d.*; this item being charged for a horse-shoe: for the new provost of Oriel, Dr. Hawkesworth, who had been fellow of Queen's, accommodated sir Robert with the loan of his horse:—'It. in uno ferro pro equo prepositi de Oriall accommodato d'no Rob'to de Eglesfeld, j*d.*' T. Warton's manuscript Extracts from an old computus of 1347.

[d] In an old computus of 1353, among the receptions of the year, the first item recorded is a considerable donation from the QUEEN: 'Item de d'na regina de duobus terminis S. Mich. proxime lapsis, xxvi*l.* iiij*s.*' Extracts, as before.

have been acknowledged as the peculiar patronesses of the college; and many of their benefices were bestowed by the liberality of Edward III. and IV. and Charles I. The latter monarch, at the intercession of his QUEEN, Henrietta Maria, in 1626, gave the perpetual advowson and patronage of three rectories and three vicarages in the county of Southampton; where the society have several other pieces of preferment. King Edward the Third, so early as the 17th year of his reign, 9 July, 1343, at the desire of the founder, bestowed on the college the perpetual advowson of Blechesdon, or Blechingdon, in the county of Oxford; and soon afterwards [e] the wardenship of St. Julian's hospital, commonly called God's house. Subsequently he gave the hospital itself, and the vicarage of Holy Rood. About this time also the advowson of the church of Burgh, or Brough, under Stainesmore, in Westmorland, of which the founder had been for some years rector, was appropriated to the college; king Edw. III. having given his license by letters patent in 1341, which were confirmed by pope Clement VI. in 1344. Sir Robert Achard, knt., about 1342, gave the vicarage of Sparsholt in Berkshire, held of the king *in capite*, which was confirmed by Peter Achard [f], his son and heir, 19 Edw. III. 1345.

Sir John Handlo, knt., lord of the manor of Borstall, near Brill, in Buckinghamshire, a lineal descendant of

[e] Wood says 'the year after, on the 22d of March;' but Dugdale, who has printed the charter of endowment in the Monasticon, II. 440, dates it 'anno regni, &c. Angliæ xvij. et Franciæ v.'

[f] Peter Achard was steward to the college, as appears from the following entry, among others, in the old computus of 1353: 'Lib'. forins'. It' seneschallo Petr'. Achard xs.' When the founder took his journey to London, in 1347, the horse was hired 'per Petrum.' There were certain legal processes necessary for securing this property, the expenses of which are detailed in the computus 1353.

the founder of the Austin Friary, of the same name, gave lands and tenements at Knight's Enham, in Hampshire, together with the annual sum of 10*l.* from the manor, and the advowson of the rectory, by charter dated 19 Edw. III.

Sir John Stowford[g], knt. in 1352 gave a tenement in St. Peter's parish, in the High street; and about the same time two more tenements adjoining, commonly called the Glatton and Wylyby tenements, were given by Dr. John Hotham, or De Hotham, who was then provost of the college. He also gave a considerable sum of money. Some confusion however seems to have arisen from the circumstance of a chaplain of a similar name occurring about the same time in the college books[h].

The lady Isabella, wife of sir Robert Parvyng, knt., gave 100 marks for the purchase of the advowson of Newbold-Pacey, in Warwickshire; valued in 1291 at thirteen marks per annum.

[g] Sometimes called Stockford; but 'Stouford' occurs more than once in the college accounts. Thus in 1353, among the contributions for the erection of the college buildings we find: 'It. de d'no Joh'e Stouford ex dono vel mutuo xx*l.*' Again, in another account: 'Exp' supervenient.' 'It. lib. pro vino cum d'nus Joh'es de Stouford comedebat nobiscum xx*id.*'

[h] The provost of this name appears to have served the office of chancellor of the university several times, from 1357 to 1359; and he is probably the same John Hotham who was rector of Chinnor, in the chancel of which church he was buried: but the date of 1351, having been erroneously substituted in his epitaph for 1361, has been the source of much needless doubt and uncertainty. It was in the latter year that Henry de Whytfelde succeeded Hotham. (See Wood ap. Gutch, p. 145. Fasti, p. 26. Collect. R. Sheldon de Beoly.) Godwin, de Præsul. ap. Richardson, p. 260, confounds him with a bishop of Ely of the same name, who was consecrated to that see long before the college was founded. The chaplain was probably John Hutton, Hoton, or Huthon, as appears from the old computus of 1353.

Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, bequeathed by will in 1426, for the use of the scholars of this house by way of loan, 100*l.* to be deposited in a chest, called the Beaufort chest[i]. The names of Chardeyne and Wrangwis occur in the same century; and in 1496 John Wharton, sometime fellow, afterward rector of Lowther in Westmorland, gave moneys sufficient to buy a quitrent issuing from the 'Sarsen hede,' or Saracen's head, in the parish of St. Peter in the East, and another quitrent from a certain tenement in Grandpont. But the most important donation in this century was that of the alien priory of Sherburne, in Hampshire, conferred on the society as proprietors of St. Julian's hospital by king Edward IV. in the first year of his reign[k].

Early in the following century, in 1501, Rowland Richardson, sometime fellow, left lands and tenements in Dudcote and Appleford, in Berkshire; and in 1509 Edward Hilton[l] and Edward Rigge, the former sometime fellow, the latter provost, together gave the manor of Baldon St. Laurence, with all its appurtenances; whether

[i] He left the same sum for a similar purpose to Trinity hall in Cambridge. In the old accounts of Queen's college, in 1353, mention is made of sums borrowed from the 'Guldeford chest' and 'Rowbury chest,' probably to meet the expenses of building. Roger Whelpdale, sometime of Balliol college, proctor in 1403, elected provost in 1404, and afterwards bishop of Carlisle, founded an eleemosynary chest, to which he gave 36*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* and dean Moore of St. Paul's added 11*l.* to it. Provost Byrys also in the same century gave 10*l.* to it, with several pieces of plate, and the goods left in his chamber. Many other provosts, in succession, became great benefactors to the college in this and the following centuries.

[k] The charter is printed in the Monasticon; II. 441, from Pat. 1 Ed. IV. p. 4. M. 13.

[l] Edward Hilton, B. D. was rector of Blechingdon; and dying there, in 1530, was buried in the chancel of his church.

situated in the villages of Baldon St. Laurence, Toot-Baldon, Marsh Baldon, Little Baldon, or Garsington, &c.[m] Edward Rigge also gave other possessions, both in Marsh Baldon and Stanton St. John, to the yearly value of 3*l.*, with 30*l.* to purchase tenements in the town of Southampton, and several goods to the college.

William Fetiplace, of Childrey, esq., whose will was proved 27 April 1529, was a considerable benefactor. His almshouse still remains at Childrey[n].

Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1583, left revenues arising from messuages and lands, amounting to 20*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of one fellow and two scholars, to be chosen from his school which he had founded at St. Bees in Cumberland, the place of his birth[o]. The books which he gave must have been considerable; for he left 10*l.* to buy *chains* for them.

Henry Robinson, D. D., who resigned the provostship on being consecrated bishop of Carlisle, gave 300*l.* for the use of poor scholars, lest they should be obliged to leave college, as masters of arts, before they were elected fellows. His curious picture, on panel, is in the provost's long gallery.

[m] Two days after the date of this benefaction, Christopher Bainbridge, LL. D., sometime provost, and afterwards bishop of Durham, and archbishop of York, is represented as giving (perhaps confirming) the same manor of Toot Baldon, or Baldon St. Laurence. He was made a cardinal in 1511, and died at Rome in 1514, being poisoned by his steward. He was buried in the chapel of the English college there. See his epitaph ap. Gutch, p. 147, from Willis's Survey, vol. I. p. 42; in which he is called 'Orator Regis.'

[n] A full account of his chantry, almshouse, and other charities, may be seen in the Top. Brit. vol. IV. under Berkshire, p. 72.

[o] This benefaction, being a rent charge, still remains the same. It is paid by the Fishmongers' Company.

Provost Airay, D. D. who died in 1616, left lands in Garsington to the college. He is highly extolled in his epitaph by Christopher Potter.

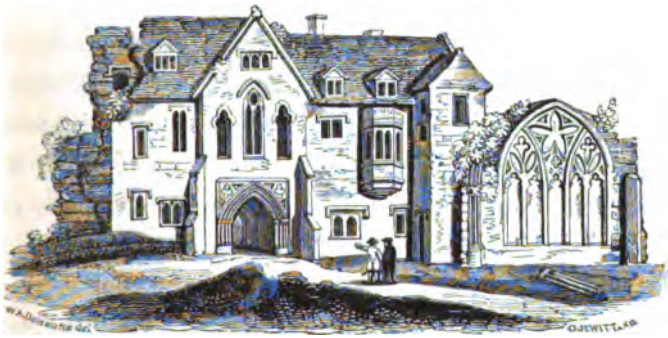
Henry Wilson, of Underley in Westmorland, in 1639 bequeathed 500*l.* to the college, to redeem appropriated tithes from lay hands, &c.

A full and circumstantial account of those benefactors who contributed to the modern buildings may be seen in the History of the Colleges, by Mr. Gutch. For this purpose Sir Joseph Williamson, in particular, bequeathed 6000*l.* besides what he gave in his lifetime, and provost Halton 1200*l.*

BUILDINGS.—The first buildings occupied by the society consisted of such tenements as the founder purchased, viz. Temple hall, and other premises adjoining; but they soon moved nearer to St. Peter's church. From some trifling charges already mentioned, for laths and nails for the founder's chamber; for repairing, panelling, and thatching an old wardrobe; for building a partition wall between the old gate and the new work; no great undertaking seems to have commenced till the year of the founder's death, 1349. In that year king Edward III. granted a patent for building the college CHAPEL [p]. This appears to have been sufficiently finished for divine service about the year 1353–4; in which we find 'two shillings' charged for a license obtained from the bishop of Lincoln to celebrate in the chapel. William Muskam, or de Muschamp, who was the second provost, and died rector of Dereham in Cumberland about 1355, expended considerable sums in the erection of this chapel,

[p] This patent has been generally overlooked, except by Tanner, in his Notitia, p. 438, ed. 1744. The founder, for greater security, obtained also a bull from the pope, Clement VI.

with the adjoining chambers and other buildings[q]; of which Mr. Rowe Mores procured three distinct drawings to be made by James Green, in 1751; whom he employed also to take the twenty-eight views of halls, &c. now in the Bodleian. These three drawings are still preserved in the college; and Mr. Skelton has engraved them all in one plate in his Oxonia. Of the east window, which may also be seen in Loggan's print, and is a good specimen of the ramified style, we have here given a woodcut; together with the old gateway opposite to St. Edmund hall, over which was Henry the Vth's chamber.



WINDOW OF THE OLD CHAPEL, &c.

The modern chapel, though Doric without and Corinthian within, has all that solemnity which arises from

[q] Rowe Mores, ap. Gutch, p. 159, dates the completion of this first chapel in 1382; and a new consecration or dedication of it by bishop Whelpdale, under a commission from bishop Flemming, is dated by Wood so late as 1420, on the authority of college papers; probably on account of some additional altars, and the enlargement of the fabric. Many rich donations were made to it about this time; and the outer chapel, as it stood in Wood's time, was added by Dr. Robert Langton in 1518. A good idea of it may be obtained from Loggan's print. Much of the old painted glass, still remaining in the present chapel, is of this date. The rest is by Abraham Van Ling, about 1635, with some additions by Joshua Price, from 1715 to 1717. The dedication of the new chapel was by archbishop Dawes, the visitor, on All Saints' day, 1719.

the 'storied' window; of which some brilliant specimens are here seen in high preservation. The ceiling is adorned with a representation of the Ascension, by sir James Thornhill; and under the middle window of the east end, which is turned circularly in imitation of the ancient tribune of the Roman basilica, is a copy by Cranke of the celebrated NIGHT of Correggio in the Dresden gallery. The foundation-stone of this chapel was laid on queen Anne's birthday, Feb. 6, 1713–14.

The HALL.—The original Hall, of which a satisfactory view is presented in Loggan's general plate of the college, stood on the west side of the old quadrangle; having the provost's lodgings soon afterwards built against the south end of it[r]. The exact date of this work can be ascertained from the old computus of 1353; in which there is a charge 'for stopping up the great window in the hall, and other things done in the hall and the provost's chamber[s].' Provost Muskam before mentioned contributed 160 marks on this occasion, a very large sum in those days; and queen Philippa about the same time sent a donation of xij*l.* xvj*s.*[t]

The present Hall, standing east and west, was erected

[r] Cardinal Beaufort, who had been tutor to his royal nephew, Henry V. when a student here, gave fifty marks towards the improvement of this part of the college; and in Wood's time his initials, H. B. with mitres over them, and his motto on a scroll beneath, 'Illi soli servo fidem,' were visible in the south window of an upper chamber belonging to the provost. One room is called 'Camera Wicliff' in 1364, the year before Wicliff became warden of Canterbury hall.

[s] 'It. uni [latomo, or laborario?] pro obturacione magne fenestre in aula et aliis que fecit in aula et camera prepositi.' MSS. Warton.

[t] 'It. recept. de pecunia d'ne Regine quam asportavit Tho. Ormeshed de termino S. Mich. a. d. 1353, xij*l.* xvi*s.* &c.' *Ibid.* See also, under 'custus domorum,' various sums expended 'pro cooperatura aule (the roofing of the hall) pro clavis, 18,000 pinnes, and lyme.'

in the time of provost Lancaster, who died in 1716, having been elected in 1704. He is said to have laid the foundation-stone of the whole quadrangle on the south side of the college, according to the new design; which, though said to have been conducted by Hawksmoor, is supposed to have been suggested by sir Christopher Wren. It is worthy of his genius.

This noble room, exceeded by few in loftiness of proportion and grandeur of effect, is embellished with the portraits and arms of the founder and principal benefactors of the college; and in the gallery adjoining, at the west end, are similar portraits; six of which were presented to the society by Dr. Clarke, sometime fellow of All Souls, and one of the representatives of the university in four successive parliaments.

LIBRARY.—Of the original library little is known, except that it was at the west end of the old chapel, and adjoining the south-west angle of the provost's lodgings; as they existed in Loggan's time. Wood supposes, that the books were put into chests, according to the ancient practice, and 'because several persons gave books, without any mention of having them reposed in the library.' But so early as 1362 there is an item in the college accounts for a register or catalogue of their books, and in 1389 a charge of xxvi*s.* and viij*d.* for iron chains expressly for the library. In the south window was the portrait of Robert Bix, with the usual *orate*, &c.; whence we may infer, that he was the founder or benefactor of the library. We find him appointed one of the king's commissioners for settling some disputes in the college in the year 1379. Roger de Cotyngham, who was fellow in the reign of Richard II, and who built the north wall of the garden, left all his books to the college; and Roger Whelpdale,

bishop of Carlisle, bequeathed a considerable number in 1422; as he did also to Balliol college.

INTERIOR OF THE LIBRARY.

The present Library, which is one of the most splendid in the university, was begun in 1692; and the exterior was finished in 1694. Bishop Barlow, sometime provost, who died in 1691, bequeathed a valuable collection of books[u]; as did also his successor in the provostship, Dr. Halton, who contributed largely to the erection of

[u] He was also a great benefactor to the Bodleian, of which he had been librarian.

THE IT QUADRANGLE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

the fabric[x]. The western elevation, towards the fellows' garden, of which we have given a woodcut in p. 1, has an elegant and classical appearance; the basement story being decorated with eight statues in niches; viz. on the right, king Edw. III. and his queen Philippa; king Charles I. and his queen Henrietta Maria; and on the left, Robert Eglesfeld, bishop Barlow, archbishop Lamplugh, and sir Joseph Williamson. The interior, which we have represented opposite in a woodcut, exhibits some fine specimens of oak carving on the doorcase and bookstalls, a fine stuccoed ceiling by Roberts, with busts, arms, and portraits, a large orrery presented to the society in 1763, a cast of the Florentine boar sent by sir Roger Newdigate, bart., and other ornaments. In the north window are the original portraits, on painted glass[y], of king Hen. V. and cardinal Beaufort, with appropriate inscriptions beneath, restored to the society by Mr. Alderman Fletcher; having been taken from the window of Henry Vth's chamber, opposite to St. Edmund Hall.

SOUTH QUADRANGLE.—Though the first stone of the new court towards the High street was laid by provost Lancaster in 1710[z], yet the two staircases in the eastern wing, which are nearest to the High street, were erected with the benefaction of John Michel, esq., of

[x] Other contributors are enumerated by Mr. Gutch, p. 158, from 'Extracts,' &c. by Rowe Mores. This library is remarkable for a collection of heraldic MSS. and pedigrees, given by sir Joseph Williamson. John Michel, esq., the founder of the fellowships and scholarships called after his name, left a collection of coins, and some valuable books on the subject of numismatic antiquities.

[y] Pointer in his Guide, copied by Gough and others, says '*in brass.*'

[z] Feb. 6; being queen Anne's birthday. The same anniversary was chosen for laying the first stone of the new chapel in 1713-14, as before stated.

Richmond in Surry, sometime a member of the college. He died Sept. 5, 1739; having bequeathed his estates in Kent, &c. towards the new buildings, and for founding certain fellowships and scholarships: a more particular account of which bequest is here not necessary, as a full description of it is given by Mr. Chalmers in his work, and in the Pietas Oxoniensis; where also is a short memoir of this second founder. His benefaction was finally settled and confirmed by two acts of parliament; one in 24 Geo. II, and another in 9 Geo. III.

In 1778, Dec. 18, an alarming and destructive fire broke out early in the morning from an attic chamber in the second staircase, adjoining to the provost's lodgings; which in a few hours consumed the whole of the western wing of this new quadrangle, except the mere shell. The expense of rebuilding and restoring the fabric, which amounted to 6286*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, was almost instantly defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the members of the society and their friends; some colleges subscribing considerable sums for the purpose[a]. Queen Charlotte, not unmindful of the example of her predecessors, the patronesses of the college, generously gave 1000*l.* The same sum had been given in 1733 by queen Caroline, towards the completion of the new buildings.

EMINENT MEN.—To enumerate the many distinguished individuals, who in the lapse of nearly five centuries have emanated from this foundation, would require a volume. Among royal personages we find prince Ed-

[a] A full statement of the sums subscribed may be seen in Gutch's Additions to Wood's History, p. 157. A perspective view of the arcade, or piazza, of this western wing, improperly called a cloister, is given in p. 16.

ward, the eldest son of Edward III, commonly called the Black Prince, and king Henry V; the latter—

'The victor of his foes, and of HIMSELF [b].'

Among prelates, the names of Beaufort, Barlow, Nicolson, Tanner, and Gibson, may be selected:—among poets, sir John Davies, sir Thomas Overbury, Wycherley, Addison, Tickell, and Collins:—among learned antiquaries, besides some of the bishops above mentioned, C. Rawlinson, Thwaites, Rowe Mores, and Tyrwhitt:—among critics and linguists, Holyoake, Langbaine, Hyde, Mill, Hudson, &c.:—to whom may be added, as eminent in their respective and opposite departments, Dr. Edmund Halley, the astronomer and Savilian professor; and Dr. Richard Burn, author of two of the most useful and comprehensive law-books in the English language, 'the History and Antiquity of the two Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland,' and other important works [c].

[b] This is his high commendation in the inscription still preserved in the north window of the library; the whole of which, according to Wood, before its removal from the window of the royal chamber, ran thus:

IN PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM.
IMPERATOR BRITANNIÆ,
TRIUMPHATOR GALLIÆ,
HOSTIUM VICTOR ET SUI.
HENRICUS V.
PARVI HUIUS CUBICULI
OLIM MAGNUS INCOLA.

[c] 'Thomas Bispham, gentleman commoner here, dedicated to Dr. Barlow, the provost, whom he accompanied with the rest of the society in their progress into Hampshire, &c. a poetical account of that journey, intitled "Iter australe, a Reginensibus Oxon. anno 1658 expeditum." 4to.

'Upon the election of Dr. William Lancaster into the headship of this college was published by Mr. Thompson, who stood for it and

ARCADE OF THE WESTERN WING; REBUILT AFTER THE FIRE OF 1778 [d].

lost it, "A true state of the case concerning the election of a Provost of Queen's College in Oxford. Oxf. 1704." Dr. Lancaster having quitted his fellowship some time before, Thompson thought him not properly qualified to be chosen provost, and appealed to the archbishop of York, then visitor; but his Grace upon hearing the opinion of his commissary, Dr. Bourchier, professor of civil law at Oxford, confirmed the election. Dr. Crosthwaite (principal of St. Edmund Hall) collected most of the materials for this pamphlet.' Gough's Br. Top. II. 150.

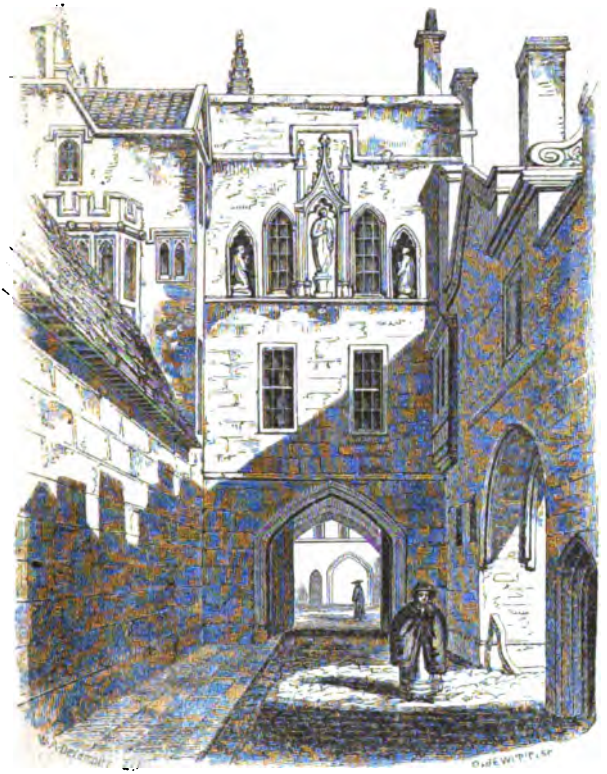
[d] 'Of the new building six small views were engraved by M. Burghers; also at Dr. Rawlinson's expense an exact ichnography of the old chapel before it was pulled down.'

'A view of the front of the college to the street makes a headpiece to the dedication of Dr. Shaw's Travels.'

'Tickell wrote a poem "on her MAJESTY's rebuilding the lodgings of the Black Prince and Henry V. at Queen's College. Lond. 1733."' Ibid.

THE CLOISTER, NEW COLLEGE.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.



ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

New College.

It is not without reason, that the popular appellation first given to this establishment, soon after its foundation, has adhered to it ever since. It forms indeed a new era in our academical annals. Walter de Merton had a century before opened a prospect more extensive than that of the aularian system; but the university, as at present

constituted, continued still in a state of transition. Before the time of William of Wykeham, the six earlier colleges, though distinguished by peculiar statutes and endowments, were very little more than HALLS on a larger scale; and were most frequently called by that name even in legal documents: but the design of the NEW college was so grand, and the principal buildings upon the whole so much superior to those which preceded them, that the collegiate system may be said to be completely established by the formation of this society; which served as a model, more or less, to subsequent founders of colleges both here and at Cambridge. But the liberality of the design, connected as it is with the initiatory establishment at Winchester, has been scarcely surpassed even by royalty itself. A few particulars, therefore, regarding the founder of such an establishment, may not be uninteresting, though we cannot hope to add much to what is already known on such a subject.

The FOUNDER.—It is remarkable, that the genealogical history of some of the greatest benefactors of mankind is buried in comparative obscurity. Of many individuals, respecting whom very little is known but that they lived and that they died, the pedigree nevertheless is usually traced, with heraldic precision, to the remotest verge of antiquity. We can number the various branches of some insignificant families, with their affinities and descents, and mark their progress from the parent stem; whilst every thing connected with the domestic annals of a Wykeham, a Waynflete, or a Wolsey, is left in a state of considerable doubt and uncertainty.

The modern biographer of the sole and munificent

founder of New College, before he enters into his history, is obliged to clear away the mists which surround his birth, his parentage, and his education. He finds his very name involved in controversy. His nativity is inversely calculated, by a common process, from the time of his death. The identity of his parents is not so obvious; nor is it agreed, whether he derived the title of Wykeham from his family, or from the place of his birth [a]. Concerning his education a difficulty has arisen. Wood states, as if it were a point precisely known, that he spent five years and a half in Oxford; but bishop Lowth seems to doubt, chiefly on the authority of a passage in Chaundler's Life of him [b], whether he was

[a] Bishop Lowth inclines to the latter opinion, p. 7—9; and concludes that the real name of the family, or of his father at least, was LONG; but it is probable, as this was a common name, that others of the family relinquished it also for that of the place. In like manner his great-nephews, William Perot and John Fivyan, changed their names to Wykeham; and a note in the oldest register of New College, called Liber Albus, says expressly, that his grandfather's name was Wykeham. V. Harpsfield, Hist. Eccl. p. 550.

[b] The passage is by no means conclusive; except probably to an opposite inference. It only states, that practical philosophy chiefly occupied the mind of Wykeham; speculative *perhaps* very little—speculativa minime forsan: *perhibetur* enim nec Artium nec Theologiæ, sed nec utrorumque Jurium scolas *exercuisse:* and then comes a question—a 'petitio principii.'—'Quomodo potuit ab inopi et pauperrima ductus parentela *sine exhibitione* scolas aut literarum exercitasse studium?' implying, that he could not prosecute his studies to effect, so as to obtain a degree in the faculties of Arts, Theology, or Law; not having the advantage of any *scholarship* or *exhibition*. He therefore retired, in all probability, as Wood states, at the expiration of five years and a half, without any scholastic distinction; and therefore his name did not appear in the registers of convocation. Chaundler gives him the highest character for knowledge of practical matters: 'de practica vero—vir summe sapiens.' His architectural genius led him perhaps to prefer Euclid to Aristotle.

ever at the university at all. Mr. Chalmers improves this doubt into a direct negative, though somewhat equivocally expressed, that 'he certainly did not *study* at Oxford;' but with some degree of inconsistency he had previously described him as employing his leisure hours at Winchester SCHOOL 'in acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic, mathematics, logic, divinity, and the canon and civil law!' These acquirements are much more likely to have been made at the University; and the title of 'Clericus,' which appears in all the patents granted to him, before he had any preferment in the church, favours the conclusion; as this was a general appellation of academical students. At all events we may consider him, as his biographer observes, 'a person of as great genius, as extensive knowledge, and as sound judgment, as any which that age produced.'

Wykeham appears to have been indebted, not only for his education, but for the foundation of his future fortune and prosperity, to the early patronage of sir Nicholas Uvedale[c], lord of the manor of his native place; who was at that time constable or governor of Winchester castle, and lord lieutenant of the county of Southampton. He was admitted into his family in the capacity of secretary; and, having acquired considerable experience in the transaction of business of the highest importance, he attracted the notice not only of William de Edyngdon, then bishop of Winchester, who employed him as his agent, clerk, and attorney, but also of the reigning sovereign, Edward the Third. It is probable, that his taste and skill in

[c] This is recorded in the following inscription over a gateway, formerly communicating with the chapel of Winchester college, but now walled up:

Uvedallus patronus Wiccami.

architecture [d], then considered of primary importance, as well as his general talent for business, recommended him to this accomplished monarch; who constituted him, by successive patents, chief warden and surveyor of most of the royal castles, manors, and houses, including the parks belonging to them; with power to appoint all workmen, to provide materials, and to order every thing with regard to building and repairs; to hold leets and other courts, pleas of trespass and misdemeanours, and to inquire of the king's liberties and rights. Nor were his services confined to England alone. He attended his royal master at Calais in 1360, when the treaty of Bretigny was solemnly ratified between him and the French king in person, and assisted in the ceremony as a witness in his character of public notary. The generosity of the king, in rewarding him for the diligent and discreet performance of his various duties, knew no bounds, except such as were prescribed by the recent bull of pope Urban Vth against pluralities, published in May, 1365. It would be tedious to enumerate in this place all his prebends and preferments, great and small, which he held either together or in succession, according to the practice of that age: it may be sufficient to state, that the yearly value of all the benefices, which he continued to hold from this time till he became bishop of Winchester on

[d] 'Erat enim regi Edvardo III. in principio a fabricis; eo quod erat ingeniosus et architectura delectatus.' Caius, de antiquitate Cant. Acad. Glover supposed, 'per conjecturam heraldicam,' that our prelate was the first of his family who bore the arms assigned to him; observing, that when he was archdeacon of Lincoln he sealed with one chevron, but when advanced to the see of Winchester, with two. The ordinary itself is considered by Upton as an architectural badge, and the Latin heralds call it 'fastigium,' or 'tignum.' See the Treatises published by Edward Bisse of Trinity college. Lond. 1654.

the death of W. de Edyngdon, in October 1366, amounted to 842*l*. But he annually expended great sums in the repairs of the various buildings belonging to his preferments; and in particular, whilst dean of the royal chapel or collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand, he entirely rebuilt the cloister of the chapter house, and the body of the church.

His advancement in the state meanwhile kept pace with his preferment in the church [e]. In 1363 he became warden and justiciary of the king's forests on this side of the Trent. In March following he had a grant of twenty shillings a day out of the king's exchequer. He was soon after constituted keeper of the privy seal, secretary to the king, a commissioner for the affairs of Scotland, chief of the privy council, and governor or chief speaker in the great council of the nation [f].

When we reflect on the multiplicity and importance of his public duties and engagements, in the highest ecclesiastical and civil departments, it seems wonderful that he should have found leisure to mature his grand designs for erecting two such establishments as those which we behold at Oxford and Winchester, and that he should have lived long enough to complete them; not to men-

[e] Lowth, Life, &c. p. 28, Lond. 8vo. 1758. It is scarcely necessary to state, how much we are indebted to this elegant specimen of biography, which has passed through three editions; 1758, 1759, and 1777; but as the pages differ a little it may be proper to observe, that we quote from the first edition, and Mr. Gutch from the second. The third edition we have not at hand.

[f] Some of his speeches in parliament on opening the business of the session, which are interesting and dignified, are preserved by bishop Lowth. They were delivered in English, though recorded in French, according to the practice of that age; and are translated by the bishop from the originals still extant among the Rolls of Parliament.

tion the numerous edifices which were repaired or reconstructed in other places under his immediate superintendance[g]. It was not till September, 1391, when the bishop was nearly seventy years old, that he began to retire from public life by resigning the great seal a second time into the hands of the king at Windsor[h].

[g] His talents were equally displayed at Windsor castle, Queenborough, St. Martin's le Grand, Leeds, Dover, Southwick priory, the episcopal palaces of Wolvesey, Farnham, Southwark, and Bishop's Waltham, the chancel of Adderbury church, &c. According to the calculations of bishop Lowth, derived from authentic sources, he expended altogether in repairs or new buildings, above 20,000 marks. (Ibid. p. 68.) He likewise rebuilt the nave of his cathedral at Winchester; all but the west front, which was begun by his predecessor, bishop Edyngdon. The massive Norman pillars were not removed, but converted into clustered columns.

[h] For the particulars of his political career, during a long period, we must refer to the interesting pages of bishop Lowth. Upon the whole it appears evident, that in those dangerous and turbulent times, when the nation was impoverished by foreign wars, and rent asunder by the struggles of contending factions, which afterwards ended in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, he uniformly conducted himself in such a manner as to secure, amidst the baffled attacks of his enemies, the favour of the reigning monarch and the confidence of the people. He died in his palace at South-Waltham, his favourite residence, Sept. 27, 1404; having then completed his eightieth year; and was buried, according to his own directions, in the sumptuous shrine which he had prepared for that purpose on the south side of the nave of Winchester cathedral. He appears to have enjoyed an uninterrupted course of health to a late period of his life; chiefly the result of general habits of temperance amidst the splendid entertainments of episcopal hospitality. Among other curious items in his household-roll of expenses, we frequently find one for several pounds of *liquorice*, 'for my lord's drink.' 'In V libr. licoris empt. London pro medicinis faciendis pro domino, x*d*.' Rot. expens. hospicii, &c. MS. Coll. Wint. He was then about seventy years old. On state occasions he wore the livery of St. George, as prelate of the order of the garter. 'In furrura robe domini de liberatura sancti Georgii, iij*s*. vj*d*.' (Ibid.) The state bed of red silk in which he usually slept in his large chamber in Wolvesey palace, which was hung

His sagacity probably led him to foresee the coming storm, which finally removed the unfortunate monarch from his throne. A few years before his fall, Wykeham frequently entertained him and his queen Isabella, and all their retinue, with the most unbounded hospitality and magnificence[i]. Two royal visits in 1394 are minutely recorded in a household roll of expenses, preserved in the muniment room of Winchester college; one on the 25th of July, St. James's day, at Wolvesey palace[k]; and another there and at Farnham in September; when they dined with the bishop two days in succession at those venerable mansions.

But the munificence of William of Wykeham was not of an occasional nature; nor was it exercised only on persons of high rank and station. 'His hospitality,' says his biographer, 'was large, constant, and universal: his house was open to all, and frequented by the rich and great in proportion as it was crowded by the poor and indigent. He continually employed his friends, and those who attended upon him, to seek out the properest objects of his charity; to search after those whose

with tapestry of the same colour, he bequeathed in his will to his friend Robert Braybrook, then bishop of London; but he died just one month before Wykeham. V. Reg. Arundel, Reg. Coll. Wint. and Lowth, App. XVII. p. 388. The will is much abridged, and sometimes translated incorrectly, in sect. VIII. of the Life.

[i] It appears that fishermen were hired from the sea coast, 'de partibus marinis,' sometimes for fifteen days together, to fish with nets in the ponds belonging to the bishop at Waltham, Marwell, Farnham, Highclere, &c. 'contra adventum Regis.' MS. as before.

[k] There were present in attendance on the former occasion 173 gentlemen, and sixty-one officers; total, 234 persons; and on one of the latter occasions not fewer than 366; with provender for about fifty horses, a wagon-load of bread, fifteen cart-loads of firewood, two hogsheads of white wine, and two pipes of port, or red wine. Ibid.

modesty would not yield to their distresses, nor suffer them to apply for relief; to go to the houses of the sick and needy, and to inform themselves particularly of their several calamities: and his beneficence administered largely to all their wants. He supported the infirm, he relieved the distressed, he fed the hungry, and he clothed the naked[l].' When the unfortunate bishop of Chichester, Thomas Rushook, confessor to Richard II, was driven from court by the factious barons, and his goods confiscated by the authority of parliament, Wykeham afforded him a safe retreat at Wolvesey palace, where he was supplied by Keton, the treasurer of the palace, with wine, money, and provisions, from the episcopal stores[m].

It might seem superfluous to notice here the aspersions cast upon the character of such a prelate, had they not been revived with unexampled virulence by W. Bohun of the Middle Temple, in a book called 'The English Lawyer,' London, 1732. But, lest any person should be misled by such a malicious publication, bishop Lowth has dedicated the ninth section of his work to the laudable purpose of vindicating the memory of his worthy founder from these unfounded calumnies. This he has effected with no common ability and success. To this work therefore we on this, as on every other occasion, gladly refer the reader; but the following observations strongly prove the seasonableness, as well as usefulness, of Wykeham's literary establishments. 'The foundation of his colleges,' says this elegant writer, 'the principal monuments of his munificence, was as well calcu-

[l] Lowth's Life of Wykeham, p. 295, 6; ed. 1758. His 'alms and oblations' form a regular style in his household roll; and the sums distributed to the poor on his journeys are there minutely recorded.

[m] Rot. Expens. hospicii, MS. Coll. Wint.

lated for the real use of the public, and as judiciously planned, as it was nobly and generously executed. Whatever Wykeham's attainments in letters were, he had at least the good sense to see, that the clergy, though they had almost engrossed the whole learning of that age, yet were very deficient in real and useful knowledge: besides that by the particular distresses of the times, and the havoc that several successive plagues had made in all ranks of the people, but especially among the clergy, the church was at a loss for a proper supply of such as were tolerably qualified for the performance of the common service. It was not vanity and ostentation that suggested this design to him; he was prompted to it by the notorious exigence of the times, and the real demands of the public. The deliberation with which he entered upon it, and the constant attention with which he pursued it for above thirty years, shew how much he set his heart upon the success of his undertaking; and how earnestly he endeavoured to secure the effectual attainment of the end proposed, the promotion of true piety and learning. In a word, as he was in his own time a general blessing to his country, in which his bounty was freely imparted to every object that could come within the reach of his influence; so the memory of this great man merits the universal regard of posterity, as of one whose pious and munificent designs were directed to the general good of mankind, and were extended to the latest ages[n].'

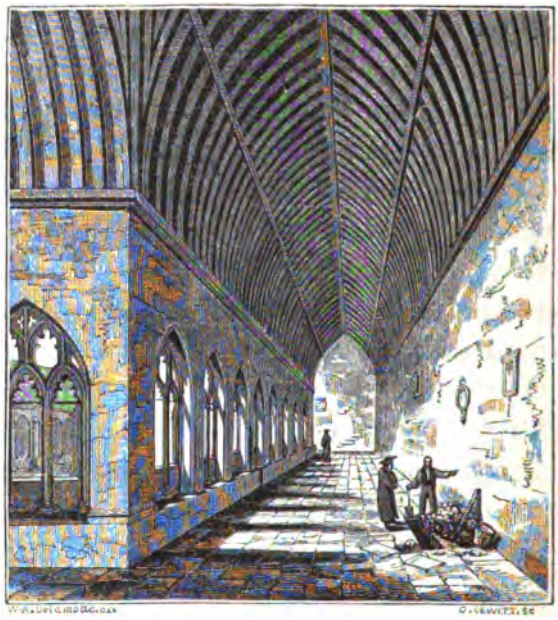
It appears that Wykeham had entertained the noble design of founding his two St. Mary Winton colleges

[n] Life of Wykeham, sect. IX, pp. 307, 308; also sect. IV, p. 90, to the end.

soon after he became bishop of Winchester, in 1366; but various causes combined to throw impediments in his way. Great disputes arose about that time between the pope and Edward III. concerning the right of papal provisions; which had been resisted, among other encroachments, from the time of Henry III. Some delay therefore took place before he was in full possession of his temporalities. Having been also about the same time constituted by his sovereign chancellor of all England, he was exposed to the envy and malice of a hostile party, headed by the duke of Lancaster; who did every thing in their power, though without success, to effect his ruin. Being at length relieved from all embarrassments, he completed the magnificent plan which he had long meditated, of founding his two societies at Oxford and Winchester; the latter to be subsidiary to the former; for the perpetual instruction and maintenance of about 200 scholars, from their first acquaintance with the elements of human learning to the highest degrees in the several faculties, through the whole circle of the sciences. This design was so complete, as well as the statutes, which he compiled for the government and direction of the several members of his two establishments, that, like Walter de Merton in a preceding age, he afforded an example for the imitation of other founders of similar institutions.

Though the society was in some degree formed at Oxford so early as 1373, at which time also the preparatory establishment had commenced at Winchester, yet the king's patent, granting the bishop license to found his college, is dated June 30, 1379. By this time he had completed his various purchases of lands and tenements for the site of his college; and on the 5th of March following, early in the morning, the foundation-stone was

laid [o]. The whole of the buildings consisted of the hall and chapel, with the warden's lodgings and chambers for the fellows, cloisters, stables, and other offices; most of which still remain, with the exception of some few modern additions and alterations.



INTERIOR OF THE CLOISTERS.

[o] By Wykeham himself, according to Wood, 'in the presence of his scholars and divers persons of quality, being then fifty-five years of age,' &c. Bishop Lowth contradicts this statement, because Wykeham 'was that day at Southwark.' But the distance is not so great as to render it impossible; particularly as the ceremony began very early in the morning. Bishop Lowth perhaps did not know, that Wykeham travelled in his own chariot, with relays of his own horses on the road; a fact, the knowledge of which is derived from his household roll of 1394; in which are the following items: 'Two new wheels bought for my lord's chariot, 5*s*. 4*d*. Expended in binding the same with iron tires, 3*s*. 7*d*. TWELVE CHARIOT HORSES for my lord, price 26*l*.' This will astonish those of the aristocracy of the present day, who talk very flippantly of the 'dark ages.'

The original buildings occupied about six years in construction; the warden and fellows, with the other members of the establishment, attended by a numerous company of spectators, making their solemn entrance into them in procession, with litanies, on the 14th of April, 1386 [h].

The society comprehends, as at first, a warden and seventy scholars, or fellows; ten priests, or chaplains; three clerks; and sixteen choristers. There is also an organist and a schoolmaster.

Though it was naturally to be expected, that no additional fellowships or scholarships should be engrafted on so ample a foundation, yet there have been at different times several exhibitions as well as other benefactions bequeathed to the society, with a view to their improvement.

Benefactors.—The only benefactor on record in the founder's time was John de Buckingham, bishop of Lincoln; who in 1388 gave the college land and rents in Swalcliffe with the advowson and patronage of the vicarage to be appropriated to the society for ever. The next in order of time, as in importance, was Thomas Beckington, LL. D. bishop of Bath and Wells; who, having been fellow of the college, persuaded king Henry VI. to whom he was tutor and secretary, to make a grant of the alien priory of Newton Longville, in Buckinghamshire, to the society; with the manor or manors thereunto belonging. This took place about the year 1440. He died in 1464; and was considered so great a benefactor, that he is styled by Chaundler, 'collegii sustentator præcipuus.' Thomas Jane, sometime fellow, who died bishop of Norwich in the year of his consecration,

[h] On the 26th of March in the following year the first stone of Winchester college was laid; which was also finished in six years; the warden and society making their public entrance into it in a similar manner March 28, 1393. The school had nevertheless subsisted nearly twenty years before the completion of the principal buildings; having been opened at Michaelmas, 1373. There is a tradition, that Wykeham had himself received the rudiments of his education on this very spot; which he on that account selected for his new establishment. These little attachments to localities are characteristic of the age, as well as of the founder.

1499, gave a tenement and lands in Kirtlington, Oxon. Archbishop Warham, chancellor of England, sometime fellow, gave in 1509 a messuage and lands in Kingsclere, with a tenement and one yardland in Swalcliffe, besides 144 ounces of plate. Robert Sherburne, bishop of Chichester, a native of Hampshire, and sometime fellow of the college, founded four prebends c. 1523 in his cathedral church of Chichester for four persons educated in either of Wykeham's colleges. His other bequests, as well as those of other persons, for the celebration of mass, requiem, obits, or anniversaries, are now as little deserving of notice as the precious relics which were left by Dr. Thomas Gascoigne. Of these and other matters a minute record is preserved, from the Liber Albus and other ancient documents, in a register fairly copied on vellum in the warden's custody, with this colophon: 'Johanne Nicholas custode dignissimo, 1679.' Thomas Wells, D. D. domestic chaplain to archbishop Warham, sometime fellow, and rector of Heyford Warren, Oxon, in 1524, left an annual rent, of small value at the present time, to be bestowed by the warden and deans of the college on three priests who are fellows, by way of exhibition. John Smyth, a burgess of Ipswich, being solicited to sell certain lands and tenements in Birchanger and elsewhere in Essex and Hertfordshire to Dr. Fleshmonger, for the benefit of the college, generously gave the said lands to the society, being then (1528) of the yearly value of twelve pounds. William Fleshmonger, just mentioned, sometime fellow, and afterward dean of Chichester, bestowed on the college in the same year the manor of Shering-hall, in Takeley, Essex; with 200*l.* in 1534, towards the purchase of the manor of Stanton St. John; to provide additional exhibitions to some of the fellows. He was also a benefactor to Winchester college, 31 Hen. VIII. Thomas Myllyng, likewise a fellow, in 1533 gave 200*l.* on the same conditions, towards the purchase of the manor aforesaid. He was then rector of Heyford Warren; of whose name there was in Wood's time a rebus, and 'a memory of divine distichs remaining in the parlour windows of the parsonage house there.' John Whyte, M. A. and fellow, afterward headmaster, then warden, of Winchester college, and subsequently bishop of the diocese, gave in 1558 the manor of Hall-place in the county of Southampton; from which he desired one mark should be delivered to every scholar on his admission to a fellowship. Christopher Rawlins, a native of St. Ebbe's parish in Oxford, B. D. and fellow of the college, afterward vicar of Adderbury, bequeathed in 1589, the year of his death, all his lands in Lincolnshire; in trust to found a free school at Adderbury; and, after the payment of the master's stipend of twenty marks yearly, and providing for the repairs

and exigencies of the school, the residue of the profits to be divided amongst the poorest fellows and scholars, with a preference to those in arts. An annuity of ten pounds was left by warden Ryves in 1613, for providing a sermon in the college chapel on Trinity Sunday, and for other purposes. Certain additional sermons, orations, and lectures, were provided in 1615 and 1616 by Lettice Williams and bishop Lake; of which the Latin orations delivered at Winchester at the time of the election form a part. Robert Pinke, warden and D. D. is the last benefactor in the times preceding the great rebellion; the effects of which were long felt in the decay of public munificence and charitable bequests: the natural consequences of the insecurity of property and the plunder of unprincipled usurpers. In 1647, the year in which this excellent governor died, he gave, besides plate and books, the perpetual advowson, and patronage of the rectory of Wotton, near Woodstock, which he had purchased for 500*l.* Like many of his predecessors in the wardenship, he had been rector of Stanton St. John in this county, and of Colerne in Wiltshire. Michael Woodward, D. D. who died warden in 1675, was a benefactor in money and books; but in some degree he neutralized his good intentions by leaving his relations pensioners on the society to the amount of 60*l.* per annum. Other benefactors will be noticed, when we come to the description of the library, and other buildings, of this magnificent college. Many highly-wrought pieces of ancient plate, given by different benefactors, are still preserved; in particular, a large salt-cellar of exquisite workmanship, presented by Walter Hill, warden, in 1493; which has been lately engraved by Mr. Shaw.

EMINENT MEN.—Though numerous examples of eminent persons might be produced, who have received the rudiments of their education at Winchester college, yet the nature of the Oxford foundation necessarily limits the proportion of independent members. Among many prelates, who by their virtues and talents have added a lustre to the college, besides those already incidentally mentioned, we may notice archbishop Cranley, and Chichelé, bishop Waynflete [q], Russel, Mayew, Ken, Bisse,

[q] Waynflete considered himself so identified with this society, that he left the same sums of money to all the members of it, which he had bequeathed to the president and other members of his own foundation.

Egerton, Lowth, Huntingford. Of the rest—'sunt qui olim nominabuntur.' At the head of the literary class of eminent individuals stands the name of Grocyn, the friend of Erasmus, and one of the principal revivers of ancient learning; who was presented by the society in 1479 to the rectory of Newton-Longville. Here also and at Winchester were educated Stanbridge, Philpot, Talbot, Harpsfield; sir Henry Sidney, the father of sir Philip; Neele, or Nele, the singular Hebrew professor in the time of queen Elizabeth; Dr. James, the first librarian of the Bodleian; sir Henry Wotton, Lydiat, Somerville, Pitt, Spence; Gloster Ridley, the biographer of his celebrated ancestor; Smith, the translator of Thucydides and Longinus; and dean Holmes, the learned and laborious collator of the Septuagint. Nor are there wanting those, now living, whose attainments would do honour to society and literature in any age.

VIEW OF THE GARDEN.

THE CHAPEL AND TOWER FROM THE SLIPE.

BUILDINGS.—From an attentive survey of this college the gratifying reflection arises, that most of the buildings of the founder, after a lapse of more than four centuries, remain substantially entire to this day. Though a new court has been opened eastward, the wings of which are made to expand, like the palace of Versailles, to display the garden to advantage; and though other considerable additions have been made for the comfort and convenience of the society, yet no material part of Wykeham's work has been destroyed. His whole design may be still traced throughout. If we except a few injudicious innovations of minor importance, the lofty

hall, the magnificent chapel, the solemn cloisters, the groined gateways, and even the original doors and windows, in many instances, remain undisturbed; and, although a third story has been long since added[a] to three sides of the first quadrangle, the battlements which surmount the walls, and conceal the line of the new roof, are so well managed, that they have been mistaken by some experienced architects for the original work of the founder[b]. The old cornice, with its sculptured ornaments, may be viewed from the lane behind Queen's college; and the line of the western gable is still visible, a little further on, below the modern superstructure. Before this addition was made, the chambers of the fellows, which occupied this side of the college, resembled those at Winchester in the general plan, though on a larger scale.

The architecture of William of Wykeham is peculiarly his own. Its characteristics are, simplicity, elevation, grandeur, and stability. He built, as he always

[a] According to Wood, this third story was begun in Dr. Colepeper's time, who resigned the wardenship in 1599, and died in 1605; but 'had no ample or uniform windows made, looking without the college, till the beginning of king Charles I; which being looked upon as an ornament, others followed, and at length in an. 1675 the society at their own charge hath made windows to the said third story, looking into the quadrangle, suitable to those windows in the first and second story.' In the centre of the quadrangle was placed, in the year 1696, a leaden statue of Minerva, presented by Henry Parker, esq. of Honnington, Warwickshire, as appears from the inscription preserved by Mr. Gutch, p. 194. This was not removed till after 1786.

[b] 'The battlements shew forth the original walls.' Essays on 'Architectural Innovation' in the Gentleman's Magazine. It seems extraordinary, among other things, that it did not occur to this architectural antiquary, that a third story in domestic architecture, except in towers and gateways, was never admitted into any ancient design.

thought and acted, for posterity. His masonry is distinguished by the soundness of the materials, and the judgment displayed in the disposition of them. Hence, whilst the hand of innovation has been busy in removing so many other vestiges of ancient art, the sons of Wykeham have cherished with fond veneration and care the consecrated walls of their founder. In the six colleges which preceded this, very few traces of the original works remain; except in some parts of Merton. One groined gateway has been with difficulty retained at Exeter; which is valuable and interesting, as marking the period of transition to its present title from the denomination of Stapledon hall. At University, Balliol, Oriel, and Queen's, every thing has undergone a total change from the first foundation. But the principal features of New college are those of venerable antiquity; and, although ten academical halls were merged in its establishment, the University has lost nothing by their suppression. The high and distinguished privilege, which this society enjoys, of taking degrees without a grace from convocation, was confirmed by the chancellor in 1607.

The HALL.—There is every reason to suppose, that the four sides of the quadrangle, of which the hall and chapel form so distinguished a portion, were commenced together on one uniform plan, in the year 1380 of our present computation, and finished in the year 1386. Yet, what a difference is observable in the adaptation of the style of building to the particular use and object! This is what constitutes propriety in architecture; a leading principle, which is here well exemplified. A modest simplicity characterises the domestic part; while the gateways seem formed more for strength and security than ostentation or splendour. The hall rises in gran-

deur; as destined for the exercise of magnificent hospitality[c]; though it by no means pretends to rival the adjoining sanctuary of religion. The ascent is by a long flight of steps to a landing place under the muniment tower; whence a door on the left conducts us to the first entrance. This is divided from the interior by a handsome screen of drapery panel-work, corresponding with the wainscot within. On the right is the kitchen, with other offices. The wainscot and screen are supposed to be nearly of the same date with those at Magdalene; and are traditionally said to have been furnished at the expense of archbishop Warham, who died in 1532. His arms are in the first window on the north side; but from the appearance of similar memorials of other members of the college, who were contemporary with him, it is probable that there were many contributors. There are now two shields remaining in each window, except the fourth on the north side; which is entirely filled with plain glass. The opposite space being occupied by a solid wall, which forms one side of the muniment tower, there are only three windows looking southward. In one of these are the singular arms of William Knight, LL. D. some time fellow, who died bishop of Bath and Wells in 1547. At the upper end, under a beautiful canopied cornice, are eighteen escutcheons ensigned with mitres, in commemoration of prelates who were benefactors to the college; besides numerous other shields, carved and blazoned in their proper colours, both here

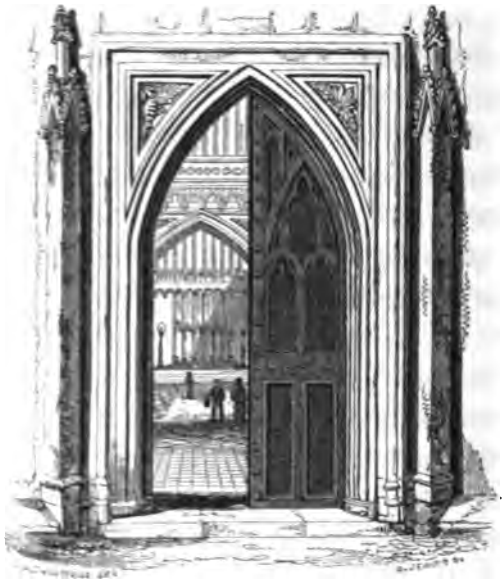
[c] In 1605, Aug. 29, a sumptuous entertainment was given in this hall to king James, his queen, the young prince of Wales, admitted a member of Magdalene college, and a considerable number of the nobility. See Wood's Annals. The proportions of the interior are magnificent; being in length seventy-eight feet, in breadth thirty-five, and about forty in height.

and against the screen at the lower end. There is also a fine portrait of the founder at the upper end of the hall [d], nobly supported on one side by the portrait of archbishop Chichele, and on the other by that of William of Waynflete. There are likewise portraits of bishops Lake, Bisse, Ken, Lowth, Bathurst, archbishop Howley, &c.; and at the lower end, against the screen, is a large and valuable painting of the Caracci school, representing the adoration of the shepherds at the nativity of Christ. This was presented to the society by Pleydell Bouverie, earl of Radnor; and was first placed as an altar-piece in the chapel, but removed in 1790, when the east end was restored by Mr. Wyatt. The only defect in this hall is the flat modern ceiling. It was originally arched with timber work; and had a louvre, or lantern, in the centre for the transmission of the smoke from the charcoal fire beneath [e]. This may be seen in Loggan's print, with the open octagon flues of the kitchen. The latter still remain. Immediately under the hall is a room, now used as a grammar and music school, which till the middle of the last century contained apartments for the chaplains and junior fellows. The school was formerly in a very

[d] In the warden's lodgings is a still more valuable portrait of the founder, though not so splendid in appearance. It is painted on panel, and allowed by sir Joshua Reynolds to be an original, though Mr. Chalmers supposed it to be a copy. The window in the background Mr. Skelton, who has engraved it for the first time in his Pietas Oxoniensis, has made to appear like a circular-headed modern light. The countenance also is too soft and juvenile, and ill represents the original. The history of it is very little known; except that it was presented to the society in 1747 by a descendant of warden Stringer; who had probably preserved it from destruction during the rebellion.

[e] This characteristic of ancient halls is still preserved at Winchester college, with a raised platform in the centre.

inconvenient situation, between the west end of the chapel and the east cloister [f].



THE WEST DOOR OF THE CHAPEL.

The CHAPEL.—This noble edifice, which would alone have immortalized the name of Wykeham as an architect, stands proudly preeminent among the sacred structures of antiquity [g]. Though modern art has been ex-

[f] James Badger, a celebrated teacher in Wood's time, obtained leave about the year 1694 to instruct his scholars, above one hundred in number, besides choristers, in the old congregation-house at St. Mary's. The present school was fitted up before the year 1786.

[g] The manner in which the interior was adorned, before bishop Horne's deplorable visitation, particularly at the east end, may be seen from the sixty-third rubric of the founder's statutes. There was 'the image of the most holy and undivided Trinity; the holy cross, with the figure of the Crucified; the image of the most blessed Virgin Mary, and of many other saints; sculptures, windows of ornamented glass, a variety of painting, and abundance of other sumptuous works, executed with skilful subtlety, and embellished with diverse colours;

hausted within in the attempt to restore its former glory, after the ravages of puritanical barbarism, yet it is generally believed, that in its original state, as it came from the hands of the founder, with all its superadded furniture and decoration, it was at least equal, if not superior, in appropriate ornament and splendid embellishment. It also received considerable benefactions after the founder's time. Robert Keton, fellow, and chancellor of the diocese of Winchester under Wykeham, who died in 1429, gave rich vestments for a priest, deacon, and subdeacon; and many others followed his example. Wood specifies the particular gifts from the college registers; but it may be sufficient here to notice a few which are still in existence: from which some faint idea may be formed of the attention then paid to religious embellishment. In a miscellaneous collection called the founder's jewels, among which are parts of his mitre left by will to the college, there is the representation of the letter ℳ, for MARIA; the stems of which are studded with precious stones of different hues; and in the open compartments, under trefoil canopies, are two beautiful figures of the archangel Gabriel and the Virgin Mary, emblematic of the Annunciation. This was given in 1455 by some of the family of Hyll; one a citizen of Winchester; another, his son, was fellow [h]; and a third, Walter Hyll,

to the praise, and glory, and honour of God,' &c. In vain did he provide so carefully against the otherwise innocent pastimes of the juniors in the hall; lest, notwithstanding the massiveness of the transverse partition, injury might be done inadvertently to these works, or to the partition itself. This spoliation, it should be remembered, was not committed by the bad taste or misguided zeal of the society, but by the arbitrary injunctions of those who were the legal guardians and protectors of the founder's property.

[h] He was a doctor in divinity, and continued a fellow till his death in 1468; having been a great benefactor to his college, according to

already mentioned, was warden of the college from 1475 to 1494. The old organ, which stood on the north side of the high altar, near the vestry door; about fifty copes; and a pax of silver gilt, set round with pearls, sapphires, rubies, and diamonds; were bestowed by William Port and his wife in 1458. The pax is preserved among the jewels before mentioned; but the copes and the organ have vanished. The latter remained till the city was surrendered to the parliament, in 1646; when it was taken down. The present organ, one of the finest in England, built by Dallam, and improved by Green and Byfield, was placed in the same situation which it now occupies, over the screen, in the year 1663. Previously to this, about the year 1636, the old stalls and desks, which had been partially removed or injured by king Edward's visitors in 1550, were replaced with those which are now in the antechapel. The curiously carved oak seats, now placed in front of the stalls, still remain. In 1695 Henry Cook, a fashionable artist in his day, constructed an altar screen of wood-work, with a profusion of painting and gilding, the east end seeming to terminate in a semirotunda. This incongruous assemblage was removed in 1789; when Mr. Wyatt was employed at a considerable expense to restore the beautiful niches, according to his judgment, which had been barbarously defaced and plastered over[1]; to repair the roof; construct a new screen and organ-loft, &c.

his epitaph; 'larga beneficia contulit eidem.' This epitaph, with his figure in brass, and another of Walter Hyll, is in high preservation in the northern part of the antechapel.

[1] The same thing has happened in the chancel of Adderbury church, the supposed work of Wykeham; where the original niches, with the 'sedilia in choro,' beautifully executed on the south side, have been recently discovered, and are now undergoing a complete restoration under the directions of the society.

INTERIOR OF NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Published January 1st 1834, by J. H. Parker, Oxford; C. Tilt, Fleet Street, London; H. Parker, Hammersmith.

THE ANTECHAPEL.

The rich display of painted glass in the windows of this chapel is particularly striking. It is of four different kinds. In the antechapel all except the great west window exhibit the original glass of the founder's time; containing figures of patriarchs, prophets, saints, and martyrs, &c. The next in order are those on the south side; originally Flemish, and said to have been done from designs given by some scholars of Rubens, but repaired by William Price in 1740, of whom they were purchased by the society [k]. The third series, on the

[k] Instead of the usual archaism in inscriptions, 'orate pro a'i'a,' &c. we have here 'orate pro Willelmo,' &c.

north side, were done by Peckitt of York in 1765 and 1774. The three nearest the screen are from designs by Mr. Rebecca; exhibiting in the lower compartments the chief persons recorded in the Old Testament from Adam to Moses; and in the upper, twelve of the prophets. In the two other windows, eastward, are our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve apostles. In the fourth place, in point of time, we come to the celebrated west window; painted by Jervais from finished cartoons furnished by sir Joshua Reynolds, and begun in the year 1777. In the lower compartments seven elegant allegorical figures represent the four cardinal and the three Christian virtues. In the upper compartment is a central group[1] witnessing the nativity of Christ, on one side of which are the portraits of the painter and glass-stainer in the character of the adoring shepherds. When this chapel was paved with black and white marble, in 1636, all the monumental slabs and brasses were removed from the inner part of the body, or choir, into the antechapel; where so many as have been saved are carefully arranged, though not in chronological order, on the north side, beyond the pillars. The fine brass of archbishop Cranley is engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments. They are twenty-six in number; and, with one or two exceptions, where we see nothing but brassless slabs, they can all be identified[m]. The mural monu-

[1] It is to be regretted, that the architecture of the window was partially destroyed for the better display of this group; but the character of the whole tracery is faithfully preserved by Loggan, as it existed in his time; and, fortunately, the cloisters prevent the unsightly appearance of the exterior from being generally noticed.

[m] For a description of those not engraved, though many are well worthy of it, we must for want of room refer the reader to Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, p. II. pp. 50, 52, 89, 94, 127, 149, 167, 171, 180, 218, 260, 268, 324.

ments were also at the same time brought into the outer chapel, and affixed against the walls[n]. The founder's crosier, or pastoral staff, a valuable and interesting specimen of ancient art, of the most delicate and elaborate workmanship, is carefully preserved in a case fixed in the north-east corner of the chapel. Of this a woodcut is given in p. 32. It was bequeathed in his will to the college, together with his mitre, dalmatics, and sandals. Another mitre he left to Winchester college.

The LIBRARY.—William of Wykeham was so attentive to the literary wants of his new foundation, that he not only left a considerable number of books[o] for the use of the members, but set apart a great portion of the eastern side of the quadrangle for the purpose of a permanent library. Accordingly, among others, William Rede, bishop of Chichester, the founder of the library of Merton college, gave about one hundred volumes to this; of which fifty-seven related to the faculty of theology; the

[n] Against the outer wall of the antechapel, not far from the passage leading to the cloisters and the south door, is the mutilated figure of a feathered angel, the prototype of those at Magdalene college; from whose hands formerly issued a scroll, on which were these words in letters of gold:

Hic est domus Dei porta celi.

V. Shaw's Plates of Luton chapel; where a similar inscription occurs, carved on the transoms of two folding-doors of oak.

[o] 'Libros quamplurimos,' Benefaction-book of warden Nicholas, 1679, p. 28. They were in five classes: 1. Books relating to ecclesiastical matters; including legends and martyrologies; 2. Books in the faculty of Theology; 3. Philosophy; 4. Canon Law; 5. Civil Law; in which faculty thirty-seven are enumerated. A catalogue of them all is given in the Liber Albus preserved in the muniment room. The following are among the books which he bequeathed by will to Winchester college: The BIBLE, which he commonly used; Catholicon; Rationale divinorum; Florarium Bartholomæi; Lib. de Vita S. Thomæ vocat. 'THOMAS;' item Lib. vocat. 'Pars oculi.' Vid. Lowth's Appendix XVII. p. 389.

rest were on the subjects of philosophy and canon law [p]. The names of many other contributors are recorded in the Liber Albus, in the benefaction-book, and in Wood's Antiquities published by Mr. Gutch. The last benefactor noticed in the register of warden Nicholas is Dr. Woodward; who in 1675 left five hundred folio volumes from his own library, besides an annual sum for the purchase of books. In this same year, partly perhaps in consequence of this benefaction, the old distribution of the building into distinct apartments on the same floor for Arts and Law [q], and for manuscripts, was altered; the whole on this floor forming one large room, as at present; and an additional story was raised above, for the purpose of providing another handsome repository of similar dimensions, with windows to correspond, and surmounted with battlements. The interior of this room has since been newly fitted up, and adorned with pillars at each end, by Mr. Wyatt. In a recess between the two rooms, which communicate with each other by a staircase at the end, is a cabinet of coins.

The GARDEN COURT.—No sooner had the society

[p] In the register of warden Nicholas this remarkable note is added: 'Quis ille fuerit, vel quando prædict' dederit, non liquet.' He is therefore placed improperly after archbishop Warham, who gave twenty books in 1508; whereas bishop Rede died in 1385. He is probably confounded with sir Richard Read, knt., who gave in 1559, among other gifts, two chains of gold valued at 100*l*.

[q] The law library was at the same time converted into a COMMON ROOM for the senior fellows; which has been since rendered more commodious by opening a communication with the hall. The muniment rooms under the square tower at this angle, the kitchen, the pantry, the 'butlery,' or buttery, the audit-room, or bursary, the 'chequer,' &c. remain undisturbed, in the same situation, and used for the same purposes except the 'chequer,' as in the founder's time. The only entrance to the two libraries is now from the staircase, No. 5; and the 'chequer' is used as a secondary common room.

NEW COLLEGE FROM THE GARDEN.

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finished their additions to the old quadrangle than they began to construct a new series of chambers eastward; which for their happy combination of cheerfulness and retirement cannot easily be surpassed. Though the style is modern, and the plan supposed to be copied on a smaller scale from the palace of Versailles [r], yet the continuation of the battlements connects it in some degree with the older works of the college; and we are gradually prepared for the picturesque display of the gardens, which have been lately much improved. The fanciful mode in which these gardens were laid out in former days, may be seen in Loggan's prints, and in those of Williams; the royal arms and those of the college, with the initials of William of Wykeham and of Charles I, being curiously cut in box, yew, &c.; and the date apparently, in Loggan, of 1628. On the right hand was the 'sphæristerium,' or bowling-green; which has undergone little alteration. Near the churchyard of St. Peter's church, and opposite to Queen's, was a back gate similar to the one called 'non licet' gate at Winchester, strongly secured with three locks; but, as it stood in the way of the New Building, it has been removed. A clear idea may be formed of the exterior walls, gates, and bastions, as well as the interior of the college, in the year 1675, from Loggan's bird's eye views; one of which also includes the tower at the west end of the Slipe. See p. 17.

The CLOISTERS.—The cloisters, with the lofty tower

[r] It is remarkable, that sir Christopher Wren left a similar plan for the adoption of the members of Trinity college; but it was never entirely carried into effect; though a part of it was finished in 1682. The garden court at New college was not completed till 1684. The king's house at Winchester, though on a larger scale, and left unfinished, was designed on a similar plan.

adjoining, were not built till after the completion of the other parts of the college, and the settlement of the society in their several chambers and apartments. For this purpose it was necessary to demolish three academical halls; 'Schelde halle,' mentioned by that name in the founder's statutes, which he purchased in 1389, 12 Richard II. of the nuns of Studley; Mayden hall, of University college; and a third of Oseney abbey, called Great or More Hamer hall. The site of these halls is occupied by the south and west cloisters, and the way leading from the east end of Magdalene hall to the college gate. The north cloister was built on a part of the common lane or way, which extended originally just within the line of the city wall, from its north-western extremity, along Ship lane by Exeter college and Smithgate, to the north-eastern angle of the said wall[s], and to a postern in the same, called 'Windsor postern.' We are indebted to Antony à Wood for many inscriptions in these cloisters to the memory of those who are buried there; most of which, he informs us, were sacrilegiously conveyed away, 'especially those engraven on brass plates,' in 1643, and after. Those which remained in his time were all, except four or five, set up on the walls, or laid on the ground after the restoration, about seventeen years before the time when he wrote his account of this college.

The TOWER, a pattern of massive strength, the walls of which are about six feet thick at the base, stands on the site of one of the bastions[t] of the city wall. The

[s] See our account of St. Peter's parish.

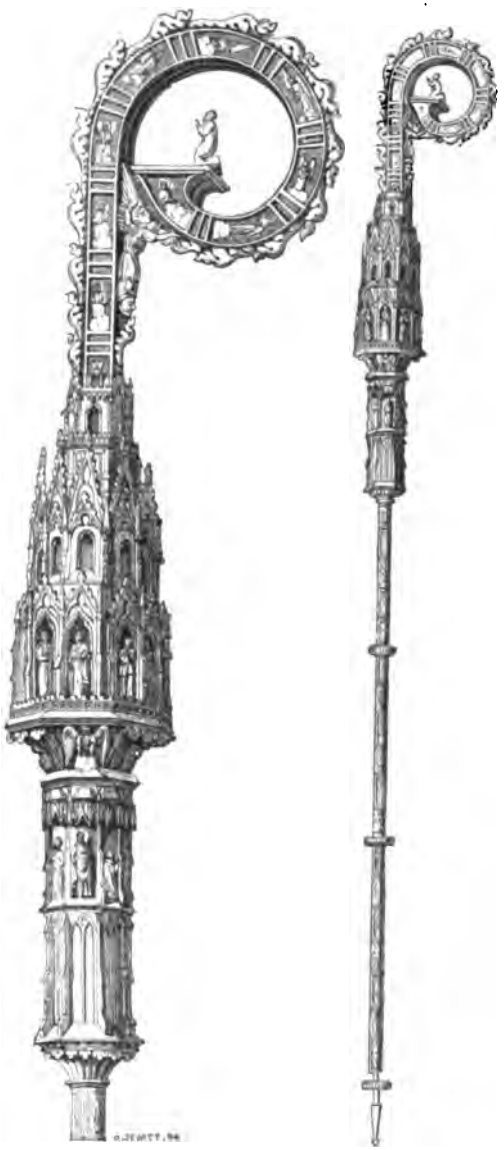
[t] Most of the other bastions, with the exception of one on the north side converted into a gateway, are retained, and in excellent preservation; according to the agreement made between William of

three buttresses also of the northern portion of the ante-chapel rest on the wall; a proof of the confidence reposed by William of Wykeham in its security. The tower consists of four horizontal compartments, exclusive of the base and battlements, diminishing gradually and almost imperceptibly from the base to the summit; which is ascended by a winding staircase of stone within, terminating in an octagonal turret at the south-west angle. There is now an harmonious peal of ten bells; but three only are mentioned in the old college register. These three were consecrated, together with the cloisters and the area within for the purpose of a private burial-place for the college, by Nicholas [u], bishop of Dunkeld in Scotland, Oct. 19, 1400. It has been doubted, whether this structure was finished in the founder's time; as certain charges have been noticed for work done about the tower after his death; but this might be for fixing additional bells, repairing any damage arising therefrom, &c. It accords both in design and execution with the other works of Wykeham; is admirably adapted to its use, according to his general rule of propriety; and, though he was employed to the day of his death in perfecting his cathedral at Winchester [w], this was perhaps the last production of his mighty mind in Oxford.

Wykeham and the city. They are extremely regular in their construction; being equidistant, about sixty yards apart, and of similar dimensions and thickness.

[u] So Wood, from the college registers; but Spotswood, as he observes, states that Robert Calder was then bishop of Dunkeld.

[w] He leaves the most minute directions to his executors in his will, dated a little more than a year before the time of his death, for the expenditure of five hundred marks in furnishing with glass both the upper and lower windows of his new work there; beginning from the west end of the southern aisle of the nave, and so proceeding



THE FOUNDER'S CROSIER, OR PASTORAL STAFF.

gradually to the east end of it; and then, if there should be any overplus, the whole of it is to be expended in a similar manner on the windows of the northern aisle. V. Lowth's Life, App. 387.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.

PART OF THE NORTH QUADRANGLE.

Lincoln College.

THIS college is indebted for its establishment and principal revenues, as well as its name, to two prelates of the see of Lincoln in the 15th century. In order, therefore, to appropriate to each his due share in this double foundation, it will be necessary to examine, separately, their respective benefactions.

The First Foundation.—Of Richard Flemmyng, the original founder of the college, some particulars are recorded, which seem to prove, that he was a person of some importance and notoriety in the age in which he lived. Descended from a very respectable family at Crofton in Yorkshire, he took his degrees at University college, and became proctor for the northern party in 1407[a]. At what precise period, or from what

[a] During his proctorship he caused a fair transcript of the old book of statutes to be made; 'being the same,' says Wood, 'which is kept to this day as a monument in the archives of the university, distinguished by the letter C on its dorse.' Fasti ap. Gutch, p. 38.

motives, he changed his opinions respecting the doctrines of Wicliffe, cannot now be easily ascertained: but it is admitted as a fact, that he was at first a zealous promoter, and afterwards a determined opponent of those doctrines. It is even asserted, that the leading object which he had in view, in founding his college, was to provide a nursery of learned divines to confute the prevailing heresy of that reformer. However this may be, we find him possessed of preferment so early as 1406; having in that year the prebend of South Newbald in the cathedral church of York conferred upon him, which he exchanged in 1415 for that of Langtoft [b] in the same church. About this time also he appears to have been instituted to the rectory [c] of Boston in Lincolnshire; and at length, being recommended to the favour of Henry V, he was promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1420, and received consecration from the hands of pope Martin V, whom he served in the office of chamberlain [d]. Four years afterwards, being invited to the council of Sienna, which was a continuation of that of Constance, against the Hussites and other reformers, he so distinguished himself, that the pope would have advanced him to the archbishopric of York: but the dean and chapter maintained their rights by electing John Kemp, bishop of London; and this election was confirmed by the king, then Henry VI. From this period to that of his death,

[b] Langford, improperly, in some accounts of the college.

[c] So Ayliffe and others from Wood. The living is now a vicarage in the patronage of the corporation.

[d] 'Papæ Martini Camerarii honore Magister.' Epitaph on his tomb; said to have been composed by himself, and enlarged by a Carthusian monk of the name of Stoone, or Stone. It is preserved by Wood ap. Gutch, p. 237; but the brass plate, on which it was engraved, was removed before the year 1640.

which took place at Sleaford in 1430–31, we find little recorded concerning him; except that in the year 1428 he suffered the bones of Wicliffe to be taken up and burned, in compliance with an order of the aforesaid council of Constance; an order which, however disgraceful, it was in those days considered by many a duty to enforce.

The license which bishop Flemmyng obtained from Henry VI, to found his college, is dated 12 Oct. 1427; whereby he is empowered to convert the church of All Saints, together with the incorporated churches of St. Mildred and St. Michael Northgate, all under his patronage as bishop of Lincoln, into a COLLEGIATE church, to be called 'the college of the blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints, Lincoln, in the university of Oxford.' This college, or society, was to consist of one warden, or rector, and seven scholars; who might purchase any lands, rents, or possessions whatsoever, of any person, to the yearly amount of 10*l.* in value. The chapel or chantry of St. Anne, in the same church of All Saints, which was in the patronage of the mayor of Oxford for the time being, was also annexed and incorporated under the same grant; provided daily mass and other services were duly performed. This was accordingly done; and two chaplains were to be always appointed by the rector for the time being, and removable at his pleasure, to serve in the said church, with cure of souls, &c. But, the death of the founder happening unexpectedly before any statutes were made, or any considerable purchases completed for the residence of the members, they continued in a certain tenement or messuage, called Deep Hall, 'Aula Profunda,' the only purchase then made. This was obtained from St. John's hospital, and was situated in St. Mildred's lane; having St. Mildred's church on the west, and a

garden belonging to St. Frideswide's priory on the east; nearly on the site of the kitchen of the present college.

The revenues of this infant society were so small, arising chiefly from the churches annexed by the founder, the services of which they were bound to perform, that, had not Providence raised up some munificent benefactors, they would with difficulty have emerged from Deep Hall. The most considerable of these was John Forest, D.D. dean of Wells, and prebendary of Banbury; who, in 1437, settled on them some yearly revenues in addition to the sums expended in building[e]. John Southam, archdeacon of Oxford, and residentiary of Lincoln, had the year before given an annual rent of forty shillings, besides a large sum of money, &c.; so that he has the honour of taking the lead among the benefactors of the first foundation. William Fynderne, esq. who died in 1444, and whose nephew, sir William Fynderne, knt. was also a benefactor, not only contributed largely to the buildings of the college, but gave lands in Seckworth, near Botley, in Berkshire[f]. Cardinal Beaufort gave 100 marks in 1447. John Buketot, or Bucktot, priest, bestowed the manor of Little Polycote, in the parish of Ashendon, in Buckinghamshire; in memory of which benefaction a sermon was appointed by the statutes of Rotheram to be preached there annually, after the usual service, on the feast of St. Matthew.

[e] He was also a benefactor to the church of St. Peter in the East; in a window of which he was represented among other persons at his devotions. Some fragments of the glass still remain.

[f] In the chancel of Childrey church, Berks, are brass figures of this William Fynderne and his wife Elizabeth; and on another brass plate, eastward of the former, is an inscription for Agnes, sometime wife of John Fynderne, who died Feb. 5, 1441. See Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire, I. 209, 210.

THE SECOND FOUNDATION.—The occasion of bishop ROTHERAM'S foundation is thus related. Coming to Oxford, during the progress of his primary visitation through his diocese, of which this city then formed a part, he was anxious to see the state of the newly founded college of one of his predecessors; the buildings of which had only been partially finished about thirty years before. On his arrival here, which was in 1474, John Tristroppe, the third rector[g], had prepared a visitation sermon from this text, Psalm lxxx. 14, 15: 'Behold, and visit this vine, and the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted,' &c. In the application of the text to the occasion, the preacher so successfully exhorted the bishop to good works, and to the completion of so beneficent a design as that of the first founder, that at the conclusion of the discourse he rose up, and instantly promised the rector and the society, that he would give them effectual assistance. This he accordingly did in the very next year. He made considerable additions to the buildings, which will be specified hereafter, increased the number of fellows to twelve, and conferred upon them the perpetual advowsons of Twyford in Buckinghamshire and Long Combe in Oxfordshire. Four years afterwards, at the request of the rector and the society, he gave them a body of statutes for their government, signed with his own hand. In these he provided, that the rector and fellows should be of the diocese of Lincoln or York, with the exception of one fellowship for the diocese of Wells; in grateful remembrance of bishop Beckington and dean Forest, both of that diocese, two of the principal bene-

[g] He had been principal of Glazen hall in School street, and of Hawk hall in Cheney lane. He was also one of the proctors of the university in 1443 and 1444.

factors to the old foundation. There is also a preference to be given to his native parish of Rotherham, if fit candidates present themselves from that place among those who come from the diocese of York.

This munificent prelate, whose family name was Scot, adopted that of Thomas de Rotheram, according to the common practice of that age, from the place of his birth. Distinguished from his youth for his talents, he was elected one of the fellows or scholars of King's college, at Cambridge, soon after its foundation. In 1444, being then of the age of twenty-one, he became fellow of Pembroke hall, and in due time master. Being in high favour with king Edward IV, and one of his chaplains, he became provost of the collegiate church of Beverley, keeper of the privy seal, and at length, in 1467–8, bishop of Rochester. Few men were ever elevated to so many stations, in succession, of the highest rank. In addition to those already mentioned, he was elected to the chancellorship of the university of Cambridge, was at one time prebendary of Sarum, promoted to the see of Lincoln, and afterwards became archbishop of York. He was secretary to four kings, and three times constituted lord high chancellor of England. In all these several stations, his power, his influence, and his wealth, were uniformly guided by benevolent views, and directed to the public good. Among other accomplishments, like many prelates of his time, he had a taste for architecture. In 1480 he founded a college in his native town of Rotherham, dedicated to the name of the holy Jesus; of which there are some remains in the inn in Jesus' gate, and in the buildings opposite, now used as stables [h].

[h] The revenues were valued, at the time of its suppression, at 58*l.* 5*s.* 9¾*d.* The original corporation consisted of ten persons;

His improvements in his archiepiscopal palaces, at Westminster, Southwell, and Thorpe, are recorded by Godwin. At Cambridge, between the years 1470 and 1476, he built the great gate leading to the public schools, with cloisters on either side, and a part of the public library; to which he contributed more than 200 volumes. He also promoted the design of restoring and enlarging the university church of St. Mary there. To his successors he left a mitre valued at 500 marks [i]; and, having disposed of all his other worldly goods by will, dated in August, 1498, he expired at Cawood May 29, 1500, in the 77th year of his age [k]. His will was proved in November following.

a provost, three fellows, or masters, and six choristers; for which number he gives a curious reason in his will; that, whereinsoever he may have offended God in his ten commandments, these ten persons might pray for his forgiveness. He also founded the fraternity of the holy Trinity in the church of Luton, the fine illuminated register of which is in lord Bute's possession; having in the frontispiece a full-length portrait of the archbishop on his knees, superintending the annual solemnities in the presence of Edward IV, his queen, and other honorary members of the fraternity.

[i] To supply the place of that which had been taken from archbishop Nevil by king Edw. IV. in the plunder of Moor park palace in 1472. See Richardson's Godwin.

[k] Godwin says he died of the plague: 'peste tandem dicitur extinctus,' &c. Wood states, on what authority is not obvious, that he was buried in the church of Sutton, in Bedfordshire; but Godwin asserts, that he was buried in St. Mary's chapel, in York minster, under a marble tomb, which he had erected in his lifetime. This tomb was fortunately engraved in Mr. Skelton's Oxonia before the lamented fire at York, which partially destroyed it, and has since been restored at the expense of the society. When the tomb was formerly opened, there was no appearance of any remains; but a wooden effigy was discovered, supposed to have been carried in the funeral procession. The bishop being said to have died of the plague at Cawood, the body was probably interred there. A curious head of him is engraved in Drake's EBORACUM from the effigy above mentioned.

BENEFACTORS.—Among the benefactors who succeeded archbishop Rotheram, one of the first on record is Walter Bate; a priest, and commoner here; who in 1479 gave a house and garden adjoining to the college. Thomas Crosby, treasurer of Lincoln, about the same time bestowed 100 marks to purchase lands for the maintenance of a chaplain legist, that is, a civilian or canonist in orders. William Dagvyle, a citizen of Oxford, and several times mayor, gave a tenement called 'the Christopher,' in Magdalene parish; Dagvyle's inn, in All Saints' parish; a tenement in St. Martin's parish; and a garden in Grandpont, near Oxford, but in the county of Berks: all which, then valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, his wife Margaret, who had an interest in the same for her life, demised to the college in 1488; but they paid her the rent to the time of her death, which happened in 1523. William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, one of the founders of Brasenose college, bestowed two manors on this society; and intended also to settle on them all which he gave to the former establishment, had the rector and fellows fully acceded to certain proposals which he made to them. Edmund Audley, bishop of Salisbury, who had been a member of this house, at the request of Dr. Drax, then rector, gave 400*l.* in the year 1518; with which lands in Buckinghamshire were purchased, to provide liveries for the fellows; and the patronage of a chantry in the chapel built by him on the north side of the high altar of his cathedral, called after him the 'Audley chapel.' Edward Darby, M. A. sometime fellow, and archdeacon of Stow, founded three fellowships; one for the archdeaconry of Stow, another for the counties of Leicester and Northampton, and a third for the county of Oxford. He died in 1542; and is buried in the cathedral of Lincoln, where his epitaph is to be seen. Sir William Fynderne, nephew to William Fynderne, esq. already mentioned, left a small benefaction arising from lands at Chalgrove, on certain conditions, in 1514. In 1521, John Denham, rector of Barnack in Northamptonshire, gave the college a considerable benefaction in money, as did many others at different times, to be expended in books, plate, utensils, &c. In 1568 four scholarships were endowed by Joan Trapps, widow of Robert Trapps of London, goldsmith; probably at the request of her husband, for the scholars are to be called after their names jointly. This endowment is secured on fifty-two acres of land at Whitstaple in Kent; and two of the scholars are to be chosen by the governors of sir Roger Manwood's free-school in Sandwich. These scholarships were afterwards augmented by their daughter, Mrs. Joyce Frankland, who was also a benefactress to Brasenose college. Another scholarship, arising from a rent charge of 15*l.* on certain lands at Wingham, in Kent, was

founded in 1633 by John Smyth, rector of Wykeham Breux, or Wickambreux, in the diocese of Canterbury. Other small sums were left in 1640 by Mr. Thomas Hayne, formerly a student here, for the maintenance of two scholars of limited appointment, chiefly for the benefit of the free-school of Leicester. Four additional scholarships were founded by Dr. Thomas Marshall. But a signal benefactor to this college and many others, as well as to the university at large, arose in the early part of the eighteenth century. This was Nathaniel lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, son of John lord Crewe of Steane, and sometime rector of the college. He had been previously dean and precentor of Chichester, elected senior proctor in 1663, created LL.D. July 2, 1664, and consecrated bishop of Oxford in 1671. He was also chaplain to the king, and clerk of the closet. He resigned the rectorship in 1672; and was advanced to the see of Durham in 1674. On the death of his elder brother, in 1697, he became a temporal baron by the style and title of lord Crewe of Steane in Northamptonshire, where he died Sept. 18, 1722, at the age of eighty-eight. He had sat more than half a century on the episcopal bench, of which forty-eight years were passed at Durham. Not unmindful of his college, he endowed it, in 1718, with twelve exhibitions of 20*l.* each, for eight years; to be bestowed under certain limitations by the rector and fellows. One year only before this, he had added 20*l.* yearly to the rectorship, 10*l.* to each of the twelve fellowships, and increased the allowances of the bible clerks and poorer scholars to 10*l.* each. The same sum was allotted annually to the curates of All Saints and St. Michael's in Oxford, of Twyford and Long Combe.

In 1535 the revenues of this college were estimated at 101*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* in 1592 at 130*l.* In 1612 the number of members on the books was 109.

EMINENT MEN.—Among the learned persons who have adorned this society may be mentioned Dr. Kilbye, elected rector in 1590; an excellent Hebrew scholar, and regius professor of that language from 1610 to 1621. He was one of the translators of the Bible, and had been tutor here to the celebrated bishop Sanderson. Dr. Marshall, dean of Lincoln, the great Saxonist and oriental scholar, became rector of this college the day after the resignation of his predecessor in 1672. Dr. Clavering, another Hebrew professor for more than forty years,

bishop of Llandaff and Peterborough, was first M. A. of this college, and afterwards fellow of University. He died in 1747[l]. To these may be added Robert Flemmyng, the first founder's kinsman, author of a Latin poem, entitled 'Lucubrationes Tiburtinæ,' with a Greek and Latin dictionary; chief justice, sir Edmund Anderson; Bolton the Puritan; Edward Weston; Richard Brett, another translator of the Bible; Dr. John Davies; sir William Davenant, a native of Oxford; Cornelius Burgess; Foulis, Kettlewell, Hickes, sir George Wheler, Grey, Hervey, WESLEY. The latter, well known as the founder of the Methodists, was first a student of Christ Church, and elected fellow here March 17, 1726. He died at an advanced age in 1791. Archbishop Potter, first of University college, was also a fellow here, and died in 1747. Dr. Radcliffe, the celebrated physician and benefactor to the university, was sometime a fellow here.

BUILDINGS.—The exterior of this college has been completely renovated, and brought into a general uniformity, under the superintendence of the late rector, Dr. Tatham; but the principal features of the interior remain the same. Even the vine is still seen trained against the walls[m]. It consists principally of two small quadrangles; one of which exhibits a square of eighty feet, the other of seventy. They include the space formerly occupied by Winchester and Hampton halls, Brend hall, and a part of the churchyard of the ancient church

[l] Not 1447, as in Mr. Skelton's Pietas Oxoniensis; where he is placed at the head of eminent persons from this false date.

[m] This is a peculiarity hitherto unobserved. The allusion to the vine in Tristroppe's sermon probably suggested this emblematic memorial of archbishop Rotheram's foundation.

of St. Mildred; through which there was a public way leading from School street to Cheney lane [n].

The NORTH QUADRANGLE.—The most ancient part of the college must be sought in the northern, eastern, and western sides of the greater quadrangle; including the gate of entrance, with the plain tower above, on which were formerly to be seen the escutcheons of the principal benefactors. Among these, William Fynderne, before mentioned, was one. The western front was finished before 1438; as appears from a grant to the college by the prior and convent of St. Frideswide, 2 Jan. 17 Hen. VI.

PART OF THE HALL, &c.

The HALL.—So early as 1436, or thereabout, dean Forest, whom we have already noticed among the benefactors, built the hall, or refectory, on the eastern side of

[n] This is now called Jesus or Market lane; opposite to which is Exeter or Brasenose lane, formerly called St. Mildred's lane.

the old quadrangle; together with the kitchen, the buttery, and a chamber over it, at the north end. Other benefactors are supposed to have contributed to the decorations of the interior; and the windows, in particular, were filled with escutcheons of the founder and others in stained glass. In 1643, Mr. Daniel Hough, B. D. one of the senior fellows, bequeathed 50*l.* for making a new screen at the lower end of this hall; but a fire having taken place in the will office, and lawless proceedings having interrupted every public benefaction, Dr. Paul Hood, then rector, was unable to fulfil the intentions of the testator. At length, in 1701, the whole of the interior was repaired and wainscoted, in a handsome manner, at the expense of Nathaniel lord Crewe, and others. His portrait and arms, with those of other benefactors, are among the present embellishments of the room. The ancient louvre, or lantern, still remains unaltered in the exterior of the roof, though the coved ceiling within is quite modern.

The LIBRARY.—The original library of the society, which constituted a part of the general plan of the buildings, was at the west end of the present; and, together with a chamber under and over it, and an oratory at the east end, was built by dean Forest at the same time with the hall and other ancient buildings of the greater quadrangle, already described. As soon as it was finished, the founder's books were deposited there; which, according to Wood, with the addition of those which had been given by Mr. Thomas Gascoigne in 1432, formed a considerable number. But there were many other contributors: among the rest, Mr. John Southam, before mentioned; Robert Flemmyng, nephew or near kinsman of the founder, and prothonotary of the holy see; Mr.

W. Chamberlayne, the first rector; and a host of others, whose names are recorded by Wood from the old register of the college; concluding with the great Edmund Audley, the munificent bishop of Salisbury. But this and other libraries were 'visited' in the pious reign of Edward VI. by arbitrary and ignorant commissioners; 'suffering thereby,' says the indignant historian, 'such an incredible damage, that posterity have cursed their proceedings.' (Wood ap. Gutch, p. 248.) At length, when literature revived, towards the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, Dr. Kilbye, elected rector in 1590, restored this old library; making eight new repositories for books, four on each side, &c.; and others, following his example, contributed books and money: till about 1656–7, Dr. Gilbert Watts, sometime fellow, who was of the second founder's kindred, having left a choice collection of books, and a new chapel being erected in the other quadrangle, the old oratory at the east end was converted into a library; and the books being removed into it from this, the room has been generally occupied by one of the seniors of the society. Beneath it is a very comfortable COMMON ROOM for the fellows. These alterations, which cost about 200*l.*, were made chiefly at the expense of John Crewe, esq. afterward lord Crewe, of Steane, in Northamptonshire; his son Nathaniel, so often mentioned, being then fellow of the college[o].

The present library is very valuable; being enriched by the donations and bequests of Dr. Marshall, sir Nathaniel Lloyd, James St. Amand, esq., sir George Wheler, and others.

[o] The common room, in its present state, is said to have been fitted up by Dr. Marshall, who was rector from 1672 to 1685. He also built the garden wall, which completes the inclosure of the premises.

The RECTOR'S LODGINGS, at the south end of the hall, which also extend along some portion of the intermediate line of building between the two quadrangles, were constructed about the year 1465, chiefly out of the sum of 200*l.* given to the society for that purpose by Thomas Beckyngton, bishop of Bath and Wells [P]. In memory of this benefaction, his anniversary was appointed to be kept by the college, and the rebus or token of his name, a ℧ with a *beacon* fixed in a *tun*, is repeated on the walls of the fabric in several places. The windows of the rector's lodgings were formerly enriched with escutcheons of arms; particularly those of the first founder, of bishop Beckyngton and his executors, &c.; with the name of Thomas Drax, who was rector from 1503 to 1518; at which time such embellishments were very frequently introduced. The remaining portion of this line of building, which adjoins to the rector's lodgings, and completes the old quadrangle, was built at the expense of archbishop Rotheram; whose arms also have some allusion to his name, and should be blazoned thus: Vert; three *roe*bucks trippant, or. They are repeatedly carved on shields supported by angels.

The SOUTH QUADRANGLE.—The smaller quadrangle, in which the present chapel is situated, was not begun till about the year 1612; when sir Thomas Rotheram, knt. of Luton in Bedfordshire, of the archbishop's family, who had been a fellow in queen Elizabeth's time, gave 300*l.* for that purpose. What truth there is in the tradition, that he had misapplied some of the college monies,

[P] He was a great benefactor to New College; which society he left in 1420, in consequence of some high appointments in accordance with the statutes of the founder—'quia transtulit se ad obsequium.' See more of him in our account of New College.

when bursar, it is not now necessary to inquire. The western part, which forms the continuation of the front towards the Turl, was first finished: then the eastern part, adjoining to the rector's lodgings; towards which sir Peter Manwood gave 30*l.* and sir Richard Franklin 20*l.* among other benefactors, about the time that the west side was built; but it was not completed till about the year 1631. Beyond this quadrangle, eastward, in a retired part of the college called the Grove, a new building, consisting of six sets of rooms, was erected at the expense of the society so late as 1759.

The CHAPEL.—The society at first performed their devotions in the parochial churches of St. Mildred, All Saints, or St. Michael. The first, however, being in a ruinous state, was partly taken down about the year 1436; and the materials were applied by dean Forest to the foundation of an oratory, or small chapel, now the library; which was consecrated, after license duly obtained, in 1441, in honour of St. Mildred and St. Hugh; the latter of whom had his effigy, not only painted in the glass windows, but carved in stone on a pedestal over the lower door next to the quadrangle. There were two chambers underneath; and at the east end of it was another chamber built over the buttery by the same great benefactor, dean Forest. For this purpose it appears that the society, in 1435, purchased of the city a part of St. Mildred's lane. This chapel, or oratory, was superbly furnished with plate, vestments, and every requisite for divine service, given by different benefactors, and continued in use till the year 1631 [q]; when the new chapel, on the south side of the smaller quadrangle, was consecrated by Dr. Richard Corbet, then bishop of Oxford, on

[q] It was converted into a library about the year 1656.

the 15th of September. This latter edifice, which is very handsomely furnished in the interior with wainscot of cedar, rich screen, glass of the most brilliant hues, procured from Italy in 1629, &c. was erected at the expense of Dr. John Williams, bishop of Lincoln and afterwards archbishop of York[s]. Its proportions are sixty-two feet by twenty-six, with a corresponding height, and the tracery of the windows exhibits a favourable specimen of the masonry of that day. In the painted glass are represented Prophets and Apostles, the arms of archbishop Williams, and of the families connected with him, with those of the see of Lincoln, the deanery of Westminster, &c. in honour of the archbishop; and in the east window, in six compartments, are the principal types and antitypes of the Christian dispensation.

[s] He had previously been dean of Westminster; and was the last ecclesiastic who was appointed keeper of the great seal.

THE CHAPEL FROM THE GARDEN.

SOUTH FRONT OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

MEMORIALS OF OXFORD.

TOWER GATEWAY; FROM THE OLD QUADRANGLE.

All Souls College.

VERY few of our colleges were erected at a more seasonable period, for the promotion of religion and learning, than that which forms the subject of our present Memorial. William of Wykeham had set a noble example of piety and liberality to the opulent prelates of our church; the small foundation of bishop Flemmyng was rising into notice, under the helping hands of benefactors; but the decay of the academical halls, and the neglected condition of the parochial churches, marked the progress of the reforming doctrines of Wicliffe and his intemperate followers. We have already observed, that

the three churches of All Saints, St. Mildred, and St. Michael, were incorporated in the recent establishment of Lincoln college. Ten halls had been merged in the foundation of New College: and it appears, that the site of four of the more ancient halls, comprehending a space of 172 feet in length, towards the High street, by 162 in breadth, adjoining what was formerly called Catharine street, was purchased by archbishop Chichele, for the purpose of erecting thereon his college of All Souls[a].

The FOUNDER.—This distinguished prelate, like his great precursor and friend, William of Wykeham, not only fulfilled, in an exemplary manner, all the ecclesiastical and spiritual duties belonging to his high station, but for a long series of years was employed by his sovereign, both at home and abroad, in some of the most arduous functions of civil and political life[b]. His skill in diplo-

[a] In Loggan's print the whole front of the college, from east to west, is stated to be 194 feet; because the plan was enlarged during the progress of the building by the purchase of some additional tenements and ground adjoining, towards the east; and in the reign of Edward IV. one or two small tenements were purchased, on the site of which stood a part of the old lodgings of the warden. The warden's house at present forms a distinct mansion from the college; being perfectly modern, and given to the college by Dr. George Clarke, sometime fellow, and one of the representatives of the university in several parliaments. Dr. Clarke died in the year 1736.

[b] We are much indebted to a former fellow of the college, Mr. Oliphant Leigh Spencer, for a copious account of the founder, published in 1783; which is the groundwork of every thing that has been written since. Mr. Gutch, who was for many years chaplain to the society, and who had free access to the college archives, has also added some valuable notes to Wood's history; in which he was probably assisted by Dr. Buckler, as he was likewise by Mr. Warton. The general superintendence of the latter seems to be implied in an advertisement prefixed to the Fasti Oxonienses, published in 1790, the year of Mr. Warton's death. A Life of archbishop Chichele was

macy was such, that before the year 1408 he had been twice sent as ambassador to the court of Rome, and once to the court of France, by Henry IV; and in the following year he was appointed one of the three representatives of England at the council of Pisa, being then bishop of St. David's. In 1410 we find him again in France, negociating a truce. On the accession of Henry V, having justly acquired the confidence of the new monarch, he was sent a third time into France, on the delicate subject of a peace between the two countries. But the possession of so many of the French territories by the English occasioned so much jealousy, as to render every truce and treaty abortive; till at length the decisive battle of Agincourt made all resistance vain. At this eventful period Chichele appears to have taken an active part in the direction of all public affairs; repeatedly attended the king in his camp; and was present at the sieges of Rouen, Montereau, and Melun. Such, however, was the activity of his mind, that he at regular intervals visited his diocese, attended the convocations of the clergy, then very frequent[c], and performed every other episcopal duty, leaving a vicar general to officiate during his absence. Nor ought it to be supposed, in these days, that this association of the high dignitaries of the church with the inmates of a camp, was without its use. We ought rather to conclude, that the presence of a Chichele must have contributed to discountenance vice, to temper the

compiled in Latin by Arthur Duck, fellow of the college, doctor of civil and canon law, &c. 4to. 1617; translated into English in 1699; which formed the groundwork of Mr. Spencer's work.

[c] During his metropolitan career, Chichele held not less than eighteen synods of his clergy. The convocation was then often adjourned from day to day; and their proceedings are minutely recorded in the third volume of the 'Concilia' by Wilkins.

ferocity of military discipline, and to promote that union of humanity with fortitude, which constitutes the glory of that age of chivalry.

On the death of Henry V, in 1422, the government of the realm being chiefly in the hands of Humphrey, duke of Glocester, during the minority of Henry VI, our excellent primate, being now advanced in years, embraced the opportunity of retiring from political life; as far as the critical state of affairs permitted. Anxious for the welfare of the church, the independence of which he equally endeavoured to secure against papal encroachments on the one hand, and popular hostility on the other, he visited with paternal care the several dioceses within his province; diligently correcting what appeared to be wrong, either in doctrine or discipline, and elevating, by all possible methods, the character as well as the condition of the clergy.

There are very few periods in the history of the English church, in which there was required in a metropolitan a greater share of prudence and discretion, combined with energy and firmness. This character Chichele uniformly maintained. The mass of the population, burdened with the expenses of a continental war, and viewing with envious eyes the wealth of the aristocracy and clergy, became turbulent and disaffected; a disposition fomented rather than repressed, by those who aimed at a model of perfection in church and state. Parliament itself lent its aid to degrade the established clergy, and efforts were made to alienate their revenues. But our worthy primate, following, though with less impetuosity, the example of his predecessor, archbishop Arundel, strenuously asserted the policy and necessity of supporting the liberties and privileges and property of the church.

For the doctrines of the Lollards, if followed to their full extent, would have rendered all property insecure. The university of Oxford, in their vindication of the archbishop's character from the imputations cast upon it by the emissaries of the pope, justly observed, that 'Chichele stood in the sanctuary of God as a firm wall, which neither heresy could shake, nor simony undermine; that he was the darling of the people, and the foster parent of the clergy[d].' He was indeed, in more respects than one, a benefactor to the university. In addition to the endowment of his two colleges of St. Bernard and All Souls, he provided a chest, called afterward Chichele's chest; from which both the university itself, and every college then in existence, might obtain temporary loans; a practice which had long beneficially prevailed. He also provided, by a public constitution, that benefices should be bestowed as much as possible, exclusively, on members of one or either of the universities; regard being had to their academical rank and degree; whilst all vicars general, commissaries, and other officials, should be chosen from the graduates in civil and canon law. Among the general improvements which he introduced, by his provincial constitutions, into the dioceses under his immediate jurisdiction, he enjoined the celebration of festivals, regulated the probate of wills, provided against false weights and measures[e], and augmented the stipends

[d] See the whole letter addressed to the pope, Martin V, printed from the MS. register in the archives of the university, F. 36. ap. Wilkins' Conc. vol. III. p. 476–8. It is dated from the old congregation-house, July 25, 1427. There is also an epistle to the same effect, printed in the same page, which was transmitted to his holiness by some temporal lords who interested themselves in the welfare of the archbishop.

[e] Some of these general articles in his constitutions, briefly com-

of vicars. On these and other occasions, we observe the enlightened statesman; with strong proofs of that liberal and benevolent disposition, which, in the opinion of Mr. Chalmers, would confer celebrity on the brightest periods of our history.

It has been observed by Godwin, and after him by Wood, that Chichele enjoyed the see of Canterbury during a longer period than any archbishop for 500 years before. By none, we may add, has he been exceeded in usefulness, either before or since. He died April 12, 1443, at the advanced age of eighty years, and upwards; twenty-nine of which he had passed as primate: and was buried with due solemnity on the northern side of the presbytery, or choir, of Canterbury cathedral, under a stately tomb of alabastar, erected by himself[f].

His taste for architecture was displayed on many occasions; and was generally connected with objects of piety, learning, or charity. This taste he probably imbibed at an early period from the example of Wykeham, and from

pressed in English, he ordered to be published by all the curates in his province three times in every year. They are printed by Wilkins in his 'Concilia,' vol. III. p. 524, and are worthy of being reprinted.

[f] This tomb has been repeatedly repaired at the expense of the society of All Souls; but it received so much injury from the mischievous malice of the puritans, particularly in the destruction of the principal statues which filled the niches, that it has lost much of its original character. Enough however remains to place it among the most interesting of sepulchral memorials. The figure of the archbishop, in his pontificals, lies recumbent on the tomb; his head resting on a cushion supported by two angels, with two others at his feet; and underneath, to inculcate the vanity of all earthly grandeur, another figure represents him as a skeleton in its shroud; an idea frequently repeated. In the folio print by Cole, in Dart's Canterbury, the iron grate is seen, which enclosed the lower compartment, as described by Wood: this gives greater solemnity of effect to the skeleton scene than the exposure of it in Mr. Skelton's Pietas Oxoniensis.

his appointments in the cathedral of Salisbury under his munificent patron, bishop Metford, who made him his vicar general in all spiritual matters, and placed him in the sure road to higher preferment.

In 1422 he founded a collegiate church at his native town of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, with an hospital attached for the benefit of the poor; having established a free school there two years before; but much of his well intended benevolence has been frustrated by the iniquitous transfer of the property at the time of the suppression. There are still some remains of the various buildings erected by him; and the church has continued to be used as the parish church: but the lands, tenements, and possessions, left by Chichele and his two brothers for public purposes, have long passed into private and unworthy hands[g].

The sums which the archbishop expended at Canterbury, in repairs and additions to the cathedral church, in founding a library, &c., were very great; but the south steeple at the west end, called the 'Dunstan steeple,' and sometimes 'Oxford steeple,' he did not live to see completed[h]. He contributed liberally to the repairs of Croydon church, and Rochester bridge. His arms are still visible on the walls of the porch and steeple of the former edifice. In the construction of magnificent apartments in the archiepiscopal palace at Lambeth, he has been surpassed by none, except by the present archbishop, who has expended there and at Addington, under the superintendence of able architects, not less than 120,000*l*.

[g] A portion of the college, northward of the church, being in ruins, was many years since converted into an inn, called the Saracen's head, and the chapel was used as a kitchen. See Whalley's Northamptonshire, from the collections of Bridges.

[h] See Dart's Canterbury, pp. 14, 29.

We have already incidentally mentioned our primate's two endowments at Oxford. One of these, the first which he completed, we shall have an opportunity of describing in another place, when we undertake the memorial of St. John's college, which was founded on the site of it. We must now confine our attention to the college of ALL SOULS.

The plan of this establishment seems to have suggested itself to the founder soon after the completion of St. Bernard's college. The first purchase of land for the site was made December 14, 1437; and on the 10th of February following, the foundation-stone was laid at the southwest angle of the present building, on a part of the ground where Bereford hall, or Cherlton's inn, was before standing; opposite to the east end of St. Mary's church[i], and not far from the old congregation-house. The ceremony was performed with very great solemnity by Chichele himself. The work appears to have occupied about six years; for Roger Keyes, who was appointed fellow in 1438, and succeeded the first warden, Dr. Andrew, or Andrews, in 1442, had the supervision of the building in the fifth and subsequent year. Before him, John Druell is mentioned as the chief surveyor of the works. He was elected fellow in 1440, collated to the archdeaconry of Exeter in 1443, and presented by the college to the rectory of Harrietsham, in Kent, a short time after.

A tolerably correct idea may be formed of the expenses of building in those days, and of the wages of

[i] This part of the church, however, the present chancel, was not then in existence; but the ground was probably a part of the churchyard. We have before had occasion to notice Bereford hall, or Cherlton's inn. This was a different mansion from Bereford's inn, which was more to the north. See the account of St. Mary's parish, pp. 2, 3, note [e].

F. Mackenzie

THE CHAPEL &c. ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

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workmen, from the 'rationarium fundationis,' a valuable account book, preserved in the archives of the college, of the sums of money annually paid by the accredited surveyors of the works and their assistants, during the progress of the building[k]. It thence appears, that there was disbursed in the course of the first five years the sum of 4156*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; to which, if we add the arrears of the remaining year, the whole expense may be estimated at about five thousand pounds. The amount of the purchases made by the feoffees of the archbishop for his use within the same period, together with books, chapel furniture, and other necessary articles for the service of the college, is stated to be 4302*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Equal liberality was exemplified in procuring ample endowments for the future support and maintenance of the establishment. Several of the alien priories, consigned to the use of the crown because they were cells to foreign monasteries,

[k] Carpenters and sawyers were paid at the rate of 6*d.* a day; stone-diggers and common labourers, 4½*d*; joiners, from 6*d.* to 8*d.*; daubers, 5*d.*; masons and joiners, 8*d.*; master-carpenters, 3*s.* 4*d.* a week; by which it appears that they enjoyed exactly a *tithe* from the labour of those employed under them; a principle still observed in the country: carvers and image-makers 4*s.* 8*d.* a week, with bed and board found for them; because they generally came from some distance; a female labourer, 3*d.* a day. The windows were glazed at 12*d.* the square foot. A horse, bought for the warden in 1451, cost 60*s.*, and a horse comb, 2*d.* Six yards of cloth for his two livery servants cost 12*s.* 6*d.* In 1458 a pair of boots cost 2*s.* 8*d.*; a small pig and capon, 12*d.* In the accounts of the bursars for 1450, 3*d.* is charged for new cords to the bell on St. Hugh's day; 5*d.* for the hire of a horse to Bicester; and 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for two horses, one white and the other grey. The commons of all the fellows, scholars, and servants, amounted to 113*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; those of the warden and his servants to 8*l.* The warden had a mansion and stables provided for him in London as well as in Oxford.

were purchased by Chichele for the sum of 1000 marks[l], 21 Hen. VI, 1443. All these, and other purchases, are enumerated and described at large by Wood, Tanner, and others; from whose statements it appears, that the founder raised his college to a higher degree of opulence, in proportion to the number of its members, than was then enjoyed by any society in either university.

By the charter of incorporation, dated 16 Hen. VI, 1438, which is issued in the king's name, to give it greater authority, as if Chichele were only a co-founder[m], a warden and twenty fellows or scholars, whose names are recorded, constitute the whole society; but they have a power of electing, without the king's leave, twenty other scholars, *and no more*. The chaplains, though not mentioned in the charter, appear by the statutes, which were transmitted to the society five years afterwards, and only sealed ten days before the founder's death, to have formed a part of the original establishment[n]. A second

[l] So Mr. Gutch, in a note on the text of Wood, p. 260; but it appears from the words of the patent, which are quoted in the subsequent page from the archives of the college, that for 'marks' we ought to read 'pounds'—"pro mille *libris* quas predictus archiep'us nobis dedit," &c.

[m] We have remarked the adoption of a similar course of circuitous and technical machinery in the foundation of Oriel college by Adam de Brom. In most cases, indeed, of incorporated societies, the crown has been made in some way or other a party in the matter, by confirmation, or otherwise. Before the reformation it was usual also, for greater security, to have a confirmation of a royal charter from the pope. This precaution Chichele did not neglect, as a matter of form; though he always considered the royal authority as *legally* sufficient.

[n] The probability is, that some of the fellows, as at Queen's, Trinity, and many other colleges, officiated as chaplains. Choristers and bible-clerks appear also to be acknowledged by the statutes;

charter, bestowing extensive privileges, was granted by letters patent of the same king four years afterwards; and both these charters, though materially affected by the act of resumption, 1 Edward IV, which was in some respects an act of usurpation, were finally confirmed by act of parliament, 13 Jan. 14 Hen. VII.

In the year 1442, according to an entry in the senior proctor's book, the founder visited his college in company with William Alnewick, bishop of Lincoln; Thomas Bourchier, bishop of Worcester; Thomas Brown, bishop of Norwich, and others; at which time it appears that the chapel was in sufficient forwardness to be consecrated[o] in due form and solemnity, with the assistance of these three bishops, 'to the memory of All Souls faithfully deceased,' &c. Care had been taken to exempt it from the jurisdiction of the ordinary, then the bishop of Lincoln, as well as from all subordination to St. Mary's church and parish, in which it was situated. Dr. Richard Andrew, the first warden, was therefore sent to Florence to obtain the pope's bull for this exemption; which was accordingly granted. By this bull the pope, Eugenius IV, permits the college to build a chapel, or oratory; to erect a churchyard, or cemetery, within its limits, for the burial of its own members; to obtain the consecration of them by any catholic bishop; to perform service therein, as well in times of interdiction as at all other times; to receive and administer the sacraments in it; and to purify it, whenever it should become by any means polluted. He then exempts all the members of the col-

which are said to have been modelled after those of New College by the celebrated provincial civilian, Lyndewode, under the inspection and direction of the founder himself.

[o] The whole college, however, was not finished till 1444.

lege from attending divine service, or receiving the sacraments, in St. Mary's church; and from the payment of any offering or contribution to Oriel college, or to the vicar of the said church. Consequently, in November following, 1443, a composition or agreement was executed by indenture between Walter Lyhert, the then provost, and fellows of Oriel college on the one part, and Roger Keyes, the warden, and fellows of All Souls' on the other; in which the former acknowledge the receipt of 200 marks paid to them by the founder in consideration of these indemnities, and give their full assent to the pope's bull; the latter agree, that the exemption shall not extend to any servant of the college, having or occupying any house within the limits of St. Mary's parish, &c.

The annual revenues of the college were valued in 1535 at 392*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; in 1592, at 500*l.*[p] In 1612, the number of members was estimated at ninety-three.

In the election of a warden, as at Merton, Trinity, and some other colleges, the society present two persons to the visitor, who is finally to make his choice of one of them. The visitor is the archbishop of Canterbury.

By the statutes of the founder sixteen of the fellows are to study the civil and canon law; the rest philosophy, or arts, and theology. One circumstance is remarkable; that, notwithstanding the mortmain act, the society were originally empowered to acquire and purchase lands to the yearly value of 300*l.*; a sum which has been subsequently increased to 1050*l.* by 11 Charles I, and 9 Geo. II.

[p] Yet in 1451 the 'exoneration' of the bursars amounted to 798*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* In 1457 and 1458 the rents amounted to about 432*l.*

WEST END OF THE LIBRARY.

BENEFACTORS.—The first benefactors mentioned in the records of this college are such as founded various chantries in the chapel; which accounts for the many distinct altars which existed here before the reformation[q]. These having been abolished by statute, the moneys and estates have been applied to the maintenance of the chaplains, and other purposes connected with the objects of the donors. Nicholas Goldwell, a fellow, and afterward bishop of Norwich, who gave several sums of money in his lifetime, and founded one of these chantries, left also 50*l.* to be employed about the high altar. Sir William Petre, knt. of Ingatestone, in Essex, a great benefactor to Exeter college, not only gave a piece of ground adjoining the lodgings, which warden Hoveden converted into a garden, but left three small exhibitions, and procured for the college the rectories of Barking and Stanton Harcourt: the former from William Pouncett of Barking, who left the estate in his hands for pious and

[q] The chapel was furnished with eight altars, viz. the high altar; and seven others, called 'secunda altaria;' six in the nave, and one in the vestibule. See other particulars in a note by Mr. Gutch, p. 288.

charitable uses; for which, in fact, it was originally intended, having belonged to the Benedictine abbey at Barking, one of the most ancient in the kingdom[r]. This donation, after providing for the vicar, supplies the Pouncett exhibitions. Edward Napier, or Napper, of Holywell, a fellow, and the same probably who was one of Pouncett's executors, founded three exhibitions in 1558 from lands in South Petherton, in Somersetshire, which had belonged to a chantry there. David Pole, some relation of the cardinal, who was admitted fellow in 1520, and died in 1568, left money and books to the college. Dr. Thomas Gwynne, a native of Anglesey[s], admitted a fellow in 1597, was the founder of a truly beneficial fund, for the purchase of advowsons; which being since augmented by others has enabled the society considerably to

[r] The rectory of Stanton Harcourt was procured under similar circumstances. It had belonged to Reading abbey before the suppression; having been granted to that body by Adeliza, the queen of Henry I. Cardinal Pole, being invested with full power to restore certain *mis*appropriated parsonages, and sir William Petre being then patron of the vicarage of Stanton Harcourt, it was agreed by both, that the property should be vested for ever in All Souls' college. The grant was accordingly made, March 22, 1557; and confirmed by queen Elizabeth, after some reluctance on her part, in consequence of the solicitations of warden Hoveden. The rectory of Lockinge, in Berkshire, was annexed to the wardenship by act of parliament in 1764; Dr. Stephen Niblet being then warden, and rector of the said parish.

[s] He was the younger son of John ap Rees Wynn of Bodfeddan, paternally descended from Hwfa ap Kyndellis, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, whose hereditary office it was, in the time of the British princes, to assist the bishop of Bangor in placing the crown upon the prince's head on the day of his coronation, and to have the royal apparel on the occasion for his fee. See Additions, &c. to Ath. Oxon. by bishop Humphreys at the end of Hearne's Caii Vindiciæ, p. 625.

increase their patronage in the presentation to livings, and to improve the succession to fellowships. This is one of the earliest instances of a practice, which cannot be too strongly recommended for general adoption in all colleges.

The more modern benefactors, who were principally such as contributed to the enlargement of the college, and particularly to the LIBRARY, will be noticed when we come to the description of the BUILDINGS.

EMINENT MEN.—From the peculiar constitution of this college, and the nature of the elections to fellowships, it is not so much a place of elementary education as of cultivated society. Those who have secured a certain degree of academical reputation in other colleges, seek in the liberal endowments of a Chichele a fair portion of distinction and independence: and among the many illustrious persons, who have prosecuted their studies within these walls, some names may be selected which would add a lustre to any establishment. Such were James Goldwell, bishop of Norwich, already mentioned among the benefactors, who died in 1498–9; David Pole, the deprived bishop of Peterborough; sir William Petre, who was secretary of state in four reigns, and died in 1571; Dr. Kaye, or Caius, who died in 1572; bishop Duppa; Jeremy Taylor; Gilbert Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, chancellor and benefactor of the university, who was first of Trinity; Tanner, the antiquary; and, in earlier times, Lynacre and Leland; though the latter does not appear to have been a fellow; sir John Mason, knt. the first lay chancellor of the university, and a privy counsellor in four reigns; Sydenham, the celebrated physician; sir Christopher Wren, first of Wadham; lord chancellor Talbot; sir William Blackstone, knt. the

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux

WEST FRONT OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

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